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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy with rain. Temp., 64-70°; Wind, NNE, 10-15 mph. SUNDAY: Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 64-70°; Wind, NNE, 10-15 mph. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 58-64°; Wind, NNE, 10-15 mph. SUNDAY: Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 58-64°; Wind, NNE, 10-15 mph. FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 58-64°; Wind, NNE, 10-15 mph. SUNDAY: Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 58-64°; Wind, NNE, 10-15 mph.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

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Established 1837

Trial Opens in Madrid of 33 Accused in Abortive Putsch

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — Amid enormous public expectation, the court-martial of the 32 officers and a civilian accused of plotting and executing last year's failed military coup opened Friday in a heavily guarded converted warehouse.

The trial, which will almost certainly influence the course of Spain's fragile democracy, began on a low dramatic key, with the reading of a detailed indictment chronicling the events that culminated in the seizure of parliament Feb. 23 by rebel Civil Guards. Case No. 2/81 is being considered by a panel of 17 generals and other senior officers.

Seated by rank in two rows of red felt chairs, the accused listened as the accusation of "military rebellion" was amplified over loudspeakers in the modern warehouse, which had previously been used to store paper for the army's map-making department. Occasionally, defendants turned and waved cheerfully to wives and other relatives, separated by a big a panel of bulletproof glass.

Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, who declared martial law in his Valencia command when the Cortes was invested, found himself sitting next to Gen. Alfonso Aranda Comyn, a former tutor of King Juan Carlos, who on the night of Feb. 23 had planned to propose himself as premier to the captive legislators. Since the coup's collapse, the two generals have been bitter foes, with Gen. Milans del Bosch hinting that Gen. Aranda is covering up the king's purported involvement in the plot.

Ready Again

Another central figure in the conspiracy, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, the flamboyant Civil Guard officer who led the Cortes takeover, leaned forward impatiently in the front row. Col. Tejero recently told a Chilean newspaper that, if he could, he would gladly lead another revolt — if Spain demanded it.

The military prosecutor has asked for sentences of 30 years in prison for Gen. Milans del Bosch, Gen. Aranda and Col. Tejero as the ringleaders of the putsch, and milder punishments for the remaining defendants. The civilian, Juan Garcia Carrera, a well-known neo-Fascist activist, was absent, claiming heart trouble.

There is unanimous agreement that the court-martial and its verdicts — as well as the emotional climate outside the courtroom — will be major tests for the democratic experiment that began in 1975 after the death of Franco. "Today begins the most important trial of the century," bannered the tabloid *Diario 16*, hardly exaggerating in the Spanish context.

A number of the accused officers, particularly Gen. Milans del Bosch, are still highly regarded by comrades who were not implicated in the putsch, and perceived slurs to the honor of defendants are almost certain to rankle in the highly conservative military establishment. Tensions in the barracks are expected to mount if senior officers such as Gen. Milans del Bosch and Gen. Aranda start accusing each other of lying.

Other forces will influence the atmosphere of the trial, which is



Col. Antonio Tejero Molina

Earlier this month, Alfonso Guerra, the No. 2 figure in the Socialist Party, drew a storm of criticism for suggesting in public that the court-martial might become a farce — incapable of meting out severe punishments.

In a solemn front-page editorial, the monarchist daily ABC, without quite calling for self-censorship, Friday urged journalists to observe circumspection in their coverage.

The conservative newspaper also attacked the idea that "the military jurisdiction that is judging Feb. 23 can be transformed into a political jurisdiction against the constitutional monarchy."

Hopes of Rightists

ABC was alluding to hopes on the far right, where support for the plotters is strongest, that revelations by either Gen. Milans del Bosch or Gen. Aranda will somehow implicate Juan Carlos and undercut his position as the guardian of Spanish democracy. The neo-Fascist daily *El Alcazar* subtly advanced this insinuation of royal involvement with its headline Friday: "The Hour of Truth."

After parliament was seized on the evening of Feb. 23, the king prevented Gen. Aranda, who was deputy army chief of staff, from coming to Zarzuela Palace, where the general had told other plotters he would be.

The monarch, who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, plotted the night rallying wavering senior commanders to his side.

Eighteen hours after the takeover of the Cortes, Col. Tejero surrendered, freeing the government and the rest of the lower house deputies, and, after stalling, Gen. Milans del Bosch finally headed the king's orders and withdrew his tanks from the streets of Valencia.

Although botched in its planning, the coup came close to succeeding. The king's forceful intervention and last-minute snags stopped the 1st Armored Division, which encircles Madrid, from moving on the capital. Had it moved, undecided military commanders elsewhere in Spain would have probably joined the rebellion.

Fearful of doing anything that might irritate the armed forces or suggest doubts about Spanish military justice, politicians and editors have lately held a number of meetings to try to ensure that their declarations and articles will not exacerbate the already taut climate.



A relative of one of the accused in last year's abortive Spanish coup showed her identity card to a military policeman before she was admitted to the opening of the court-martial in Madrid on Friday. (United Press International)

U.S. General, in Visit, Rules Out Easy Solution to El Salvador War

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The head of the Panama-based U.S. Southern Command said he has "absolutely no idea" how much aid might be needed to help the government of El Salvador defeat leftist guerrillas here.

Lt. Gen. Wallace H. Nutting told a news conference Thursday that the \$55 million provided on an emergency basis to replace damaged aircraft here "should go some way towards fulfilling the requirements," but more is likely to be needed. Regular U.S. military aid to El Salvador for the fiscal year 1982 is \$26 million.

"There is no quick or easy or cheap solution to the challenge," he said. "Beyond that, no one knows."

Gen. Nutting, after a 48-hour visit he described as routine — it was his first official trip to this country — said any aid most likely

would be spent on providing more airplanes or helicopters for troop transport in the countryside and on improving communications.

The terrain here, he added, "is some of the most difficult I have seen anywhere in the world."

He added that "an effort to in-

terdict the external supply of arms and materials has to be made." He cautioned that past efforts to cut off supply routes in Italy during World War II for example, had not been very successful. There is no current U.S. effort to stop whatever supply flow there may be, he said.

The general echoed President Reagan in saying that all options for action here remain open. He noted, however, that it "has not been suggested within the govern-

ment" of El Salvador that the United States should send combat troops.

The general said the Salvadoran armed forces were trying to improve their performance in the area of human rights. He said he has no proof of that, however.

"The only evidence I have is the statements made by some of the leadership of the armed forces; I believe it is a sincere intention," he said.

Asked for his assessment of the overall military situation, Gen. Nutting said the government of President José Napoleón Duarte appeared "reasonably well-established and confident" and able to control the country. Although guerrilla forces are able to control some selected areas briefly, he said, the government "is then able to respond and re-exert control."

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490 Salvadoran Officer Candidates 'Doing Very Well' at a U.S. Base

By Wendell Rawls Jr.
New York Times Service

FORT BENNING, Ga. — A group of five soldiers struggled to find a way to move a heavy, cumbersome, two-wheeled cart across the water with only bridge pilings and a few boards to work with, and time was running out. Two-thirds of the way across, the soldiers and the cart plummeted into the water.

That was one of 17 outdoor leadership tests given to 156 Salvadoran officer candidates training at this large military base on the outskirts of Columbus. The problem-solving exercises are the same as those given to U.S. Army officer candidates.

According to the Army instructors, the Salvadorean perform virtually the same as others who have been through the course.

490 in Program

The soldiers, almost all of them between the ages of 19 and 21, are part of a contingent of 490 Salvadorean selected to qualify to become officers in the Salvadoran Army by training here for 14 weeks instead of four years at El Salvador's military academy.

In addition, 1,000 noncommissioned officers and infantry soldiers are being trained by American instructors at Fort Bragg, N.C., as part of the Reagan administration's plan to aid the Salvadoran government in its war against 4,000 to 6,000 leftist guerrillas.

Publicly, Army spokesmen and other military officers said the Salvadorean are "doing very well." They said the officer candidates had performed "superbly" on the rifle range; their marksmanship is near the very top."

Guatemalan families came running out of nowhere, screaming," recalled Carlos Gomez, a Mexican farmhand who witnessed the scene. "There was terrible panic. When they got to our side, some of the people gave away their children to the Mexicans."

No one was hurt that afternoon of Jan. 14, but by the time the helicopter rumbled off, nearly 300 men, women and children had sought refuge in Mexico. They said they had traveled on foot much of the night, fleeing from an army raid that they said had left 18 persons dead in the village of Santa Catarina and 16 dead in the village of El Limonar. The helicopter crew had spotted the group as it approached the border and, apparently under the impression that it was composed of guerrillas or their sympathizers, opened fire.

Trickle in Flood

The group comprised another trickle in the flood of about 2,000 refugees that are pouring weekly into Mexico as the Guatemalan Army wages its fierce anti-guerrilla campaign. Over the last six months, the army has stepped up the hunt for a tough, often invisible guerrilla force, and the refugees say that the army has inflicted a scorched-earth policy in Guatemala's western highlands. As a result, residents of entire villages and hamlets have fled, often into Mexico.

In this rugged, unpatrolled land, there are few documented statistics. The U.S. State Department in its latest annual report on human rights estimated that up to 100 peasants a month were killed in Guatemala's escalating guerrilla war. The State Department estimated that an additional 250 to 300 persons were murdered each month for what appeared to be political reasons.

"Increasingly, noncombatants are the principal victims of the violence from both sides," the report said.

A Western diplomat in Guate-

mala recently put last year's death toll at 5,000, mainly civilians, while the newly formed Guatemalan Unity Committee, an opposition group, put the figure at 13,500.

In interviews last month with Washington Post correspondent Christopher Dickey, Guatemalan military officers in the field readily conceded that civilians caught between them and the guerrillas were considered expendable.

Difficult to Distinguish

"These people [the guerrillas] are difficult to distinguish from most of the rest of the local population," Gen. Benedicto Lucas Garcia, chief of staff of Guatemala's armed forces, told Mr. Dickey. "... Because of that, well, the population suffers."

Stories in Broken Spanish

Most of the refugees, like much of Guatemala's highland Indian peasantry, seem conservative, devout and xenophobic. The stories they tell in broken Spanish of half-empty or deserted villages, burned homes and dismembered bodies present a picture far removed from the tight social order that for centuries has ruled one of the oldest cultures in the Americas.

The refugees' accounts offer glimpses of a bitter, often bloody conflict that has gone largely unnoticed by the army and now by the guerrillas.

Whatever the reason, there is no dispute that the refugees are coming to Mexico in record numbers.

The Mexican Interior Ministry estimates that 120,000 Guatemalan refugees are in the country now, more than double the figure of a year ago.

Quiet on Mexican Side

Although it is quiet on the Mexican side of the mountains, the war has deeply strained the modest resources of the remote towns along the 565-mile-long (904 kilometer-long) border where refugees have arrived. The war has also unsettled officials of the Mexican government, who disclosed this week that they have authorized the training of a 4,000-man quick-reaction military force in part to cope with any possible spillover of the conflict.

Mexico has refused to allow the formation of refugee camps near the frontier out of fear that the camps would quickly turn into armed guerrilla bases and worsen the country's already poor relations with Guatemala. Instead, the refugees are scattered all over

the country, following the example of the 15-month-old conference, the second meeting to follow up on the 1975 Helsinki accord on East-West detente and human rights.

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Approach to Seeking Abortion Ban Splits Influential U.S. Conservatives

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Every other Thursday morning an increasingly troubled group of about 40 New Right conservatives gathers in a large, smoke-filled room on the second floor of a renovated stable eight blocks from the Capitol to plot strategy and exchange ideas.

The Library Court, as the group is called, is largely unknown to outsiders. But the White House considers it important enough to send a representative to every meeting. So does Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

Sen. Jeremiah Denton, Republican of Alabama, and Sen. Roger W. Jepsen, Republican of Iowa, have on occasion attended meetings. So have Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker, and Richard Wirthlin, President Reagan's pollster. Ernest O'Herlihy, executive director of the National Committee for a Human Life Amendment, which is supported by Catholic groups, has also begun attending.

The reason is that the Library Court — which takes its name from the Capitol Hill street where the group began meeting in 1979 — has become a farmers' market for New Right social issues. It is a regular gathering point for groups attempting to ban abortion, put prayer back in public schools, eliminate sex education, ban pornography and secure tax exemptions for segregated Christian schools and tuition tax credits for private schools.

Troubled Days

But these are troubled days for the group. It is frustrated with the Reagan administration and especially divided over the abortion issue.

Most Library Court members consider President Reagan one of their own. As a candidate, he embraced their issues and courted their leaders. But the group feels Mr. Reagan has disappointed them. "We get the rhetoric, but we don't get the action," Connie Marshner, chairman of the group, complained.

The split over abortion has pitted group factions against each other. Virtually everyone in the group wants to ban legalized abortions. The issue, however, is over the best legislative vehicle to accomplish that — a constitutional amendment sponsored by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, or a human life bill sponsored by Sen. Helms.

Both were designed to appeal to pragmatists and began with the assumption that the current Congress would not pass a simple constitutional amendment to ban abortion.

Appeal for Anti-Abortionists

Stephen H. Galebach, a Washington attorney, conceived the Helms approach. It would ban abortion by declaring that human life begins at conception. Abortion would thus be murder.

Although this approach was widely condemned as unconstitutional, it held one great appeal for anti-abortionists: it needs only a simple majority for passage. An amendment takes two-thirds approval.

The Helms bill was the toast of the right-to-life movement for a few months and was approved by

Filipino Groups Link Marcos, U.S. On Rights Abuse

United Press International

MANILA — Seventeen Filipino human rights groups accused the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of executions and widespread abuses and criticized Washington for supporting his government.

The groups, representing students, religious orders, workers and professionals, said Thursday in a statement following their first national conference that an "alarming pattern of military abuses and atrocities" has emerged though martial law was lifted on Jan. 17, 1981.

The statement said Washington plays a direct hand in such gross violations of human rights by its unequivocal support of the Marcos government as evidenced by the increased U.S. economic and military assistance to the regime.

It mentioned "summary execution of suspected activist leaders" and "open and secret massacres perpetrated against the people who dared to stand up for their rights and welfare."

"We hold both the Marcos' regime and the U.S. government accountable for the heinous deeds of the military forces and their other surrogates of power," the statement said.

a Senate subcommittee. Then came the Hatch amendment.

The Hatch amendment is the idea of David O'Steen, executive director of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life. It was supposed to offer a strategy for the pragmatists to answer two of the harshest criticisms of the Helms bill — that it would outlaw some contraceptive devices and that it would prohibit abortion exemptions for rape and incest.

The Hatch amendment would give states and Congress concurrent power to restrict and prohibit abortion. It also declares that "a right to abortion is not secured by the Constitution."

Battle Over Amendment

The amendment set off a vicious battle among foes of abortion. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops and several other groups quickly endorsed the approach. But other right-to-life groups condemned it as a "sellout" of principles with little chance of passage.

They received an unexpected boost when a memo written by Stephen Markam, a Hatch staff aide, came to light. The memo portrayed the amendment as a cynical political ploy "with a reasonable possibility of success on the Senate floor if everything comes together."

"There is also the advantage working for us that some senators may feel that they can cast a politically advantageous vote in support of the amendment with the knowledge that the measure will be defeated later by the House or by the states," the memo said.

Hatch opponents leaked the memo to the press, calling it a "smoking gun." Other leaks about internal divisions within the right-to-life movement popped up everywhere.

Miss Marshner and Paul Weyrich, a leading New Right strategist, tried to stop a vote at all this at a meeting last month. Both begged that right-to-life leaders unite behind Sen. Helms or Sen. Hatch. Mr. Weyrich said he was trying to save the groups "from destroying themselves." Miss Marshner said the groups were confusing friends on Capitol Hill.

She warned: "The average politician will throw up his hands and say, 'A pox on both your houses — don't any of you ask me to do anything for you ever again? If that happens, the right-to-life movement will have pulled the trigger on its own heart.'

"We hold both the Marcos' regime and the U.S. government accountable for the heinous deeds of the military forces and their other surrogates of power," the statement said.

Citibank's Accounting Practices Prompted U.S. Regulators to Question Its Soundness

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Comptroller of the Currency, in a letter to Citibank in late 1980, expressed concern about the bank's currency trading and said certain accounting and audit practices raised serious questions about Citibank's soundness, according to government documents and officials.

The comptroller's office, which regulates nationally chartered banks, criticized Citibank after an investigation into the bank's practice of shifting foreign exchange profits from countries with high taxes to tax havens. It did so through contrived transactions between Citibank branches, government investigators have found.

Citibank has maintained that its written foreign exchange trading practices and procedures were basically proper.

Breaking Tax Laws

The enforcement staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in its own investigation, found that Citibank's top management had directed a scheme from 1973 to 1980 circumventing and at times violating other countries' tax and currency laws, according to SEC documents.

The SEC declined, however, to carry out the staff's recommendation to initiate a civil action against Citicorp, Citibank's parent company, to determine whether the company's disclosures were adequate.

Two House subcommittees said this week that they intended to investigate the commission's handling of the Citicorp case.

The comptroller, like the SEC, took no legal steps or public action against Citibank. The comptroller's letter to Citibank's board, however, was a very unusual step, officials said.

What the comptroller found most troubling, according to sources familiar with the inquiry, were weaknesses in the bank's internal controls that allowed the questionable transactions and could permit other such practices.

Comptroller officials are apparently satisfied Citibank has corrected the alleged deficiencies, government officials say.

Confidential Trading

The letter to Citibank said: "We believe that a number of foreign exchange transactions reviewed were inconsistent with sound banking principles and exposed the bank to penalties and assessments levied by foreign supervisors," according to the SEC staff's report.

The SEC, in its own investigation, found Citibank documents showing that contrived trading in currencies was being used to improve the bank's balance sheet, to "avoid or reduce obligatory reserves" and to "reduce tax liability."

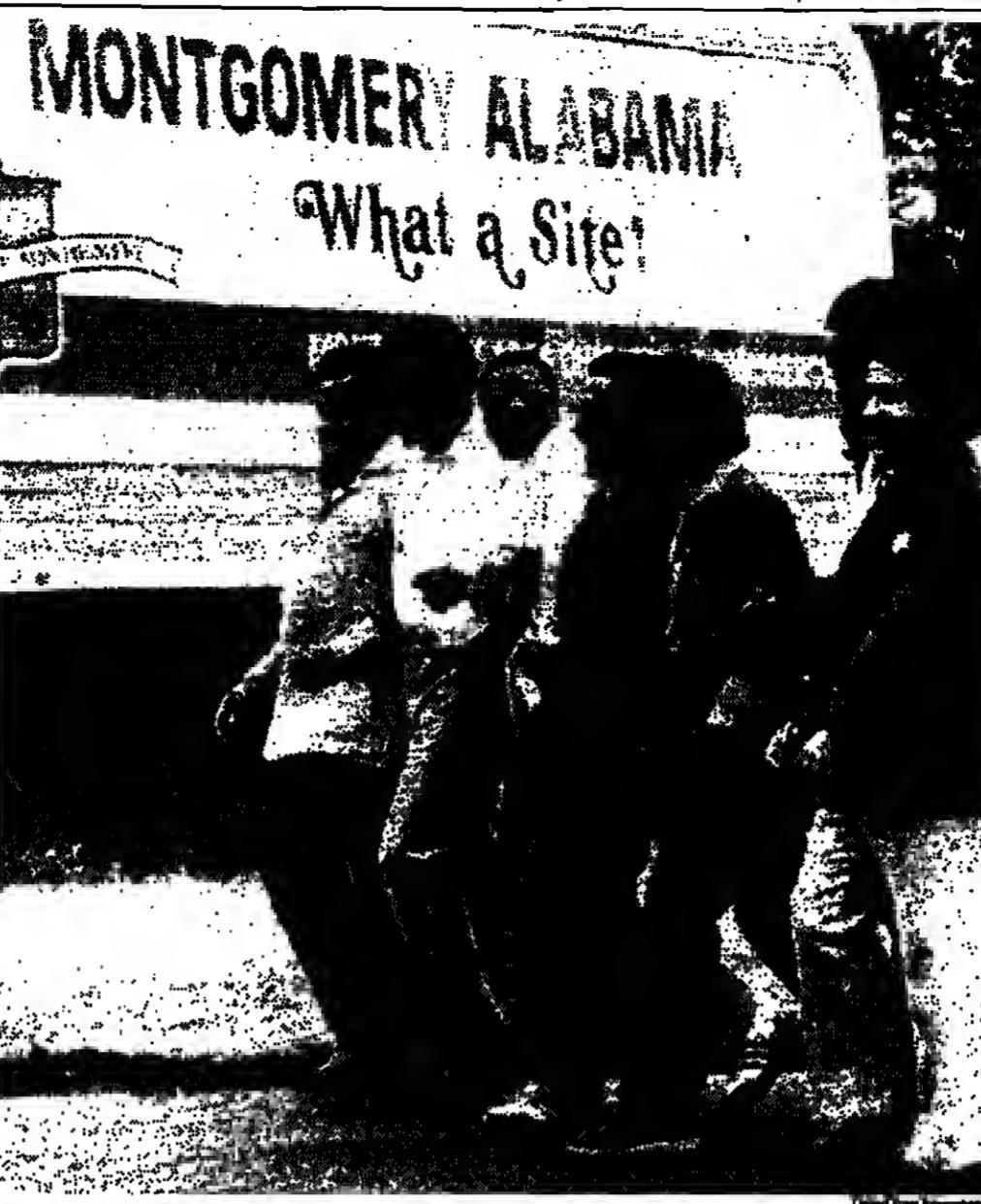
DEATH NOTICE

PALMER, STEPHEN, in Providence, R.I., U.S.A., February 14, 1962. Husband of Valerie (Spencer) Palmer. Father of Park Spencer Jr. and Jonathan. Funeral services will be held in Providence on February 17th. Contributions may be sent to the Jose Brown Unit of K.L. Hospital, Eddy St., Providence, R.I. 02903 U.S.A.

JOHANNESBURG Eight persons were killed and three seriously injured Thursday in an explosion at the Modderfontein dynamite factory outside Johannesburg, the second fatal blast at the company in two days.

There were many questions about foreign policy at the news conference, but the president was to be cleared with congressional committees before anything is done."

In fact, the Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980 provides that the select intelligence committees of



The march leader, the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, fourth from left, leads demonstrators into Montgomery. They were seeking an extension of the Voting Rights Act and the release of two activists.

Rights Leaders End 13-Day March

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Black civil rights leaders from across the South, flanked by black officials and 3,500 to 5,000 supporters, have converged on the Capitol here to call for extension of the Federal Voting Rights Act and the release of two political activists convicted of vote fraud.

The demonstration Thursday ended a 13-day, 140-mile march from the Pickens County Courthouse in Carrollton, Ala. It was there last month that Julia Wilder, 69, and Maggie Bozeman, 51, were ordered to begin serving jail terms of five and four years after being convicted by an all-white jury in 1979. The sentences, the stiffest in recent Alabama history for vote fraud, stirred controversy across the nation and inspired the march.

The march was the longest in the South since the historic Selma-to-Montgomery march in 1965, which was credited with hastening passage of the Voting Rights Act.

The law, which is designed to end discriminatory election practices, is due to expire in August.

The crowd at the rally on the

Capitol steps heard speakers ranging from Rep. Don Edwards, Democrat of California, to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., father of the slain civil rights leader.

Maj. J.L. Fuqua, chief of the Alabama Highway Patrol, estimated the crowd at 3,500, but others who watched the march put the figure at 5,000 or more. At least 50 of those who started the march com pleted it.

Block Omitted

The march, which was organized by the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, ended peacefully after predawn negotiations between its organizers and city officials resolved a dispute over the parade route through the central business district. The Montgomery police had threatened to arrest as Wednesday night to arrest any demonstrator who deviated from the route.

The compromise called for omitting one block, rather than three, from the route followed in the original Selma-to-Montgomery march.

Amid chants of "Fired up" and

"Ronald Reagan, he's no good, send him back to Hollywood," march leaders and other speakers warned Congress to beware of those who argued that a "strong" voting rights act was no longer needed. They were apparently referring to efforts by the Reagan administration and conservative senators to weaken the Voting Rights Act and to a proposed extension that was approved last summer by the House of Representatives.

Thursday's rally differed from the 1965 march in several respects. The crowd was noticeably smaller than the 25,000 who had gathered here previously at the call of Martin Luther King Jr. There were also fewer nationally prominent figures and fewer student activists than in the 1960s.

And at the end of the demon stration Gov. Fob James met with march leaders, whereas former Gov. George C. Wallace did not.

Gov. James told a small group in his office that he favored extending the voting rights law although he had not decided on which ver sion he would support.

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Two-Sided Domino

Suppose the presidential tongue hadn't slipped. Asked at his latest news conference whether he was trying to undermine the leftist government of Nicaragua, President Reagan began to say, "Well, no, we're supporting them...." Then he realized that he was thinking of El Salvador.

Yet imagine that the United States was indeed trying to "support" Nicaragua as it emerges from revolution. Then El Salvador might not be such a nagging crisis. For it is the idea of tiny El Salvador following Nicaragua toward the Soviet camp that causes the acute domino distress.

Why not energetically try to befriend Nicaragua? That it is a leftist, revolutionary country should not automatically disqualify it for U.S. help. Herbert Hoover shrewdly mended fences with one-party Mexico that many took to be godless and Bolshevik. Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower sustained Communist Yugoslavia during its break with Moscow. Ronald Reagan has sharply increased aid to the Marxist government of Zimbabwe and offered military supplies to China.

What precisely drives the U.S. enmity toward Nicaragua's junta? Americans have rightly objected to the Sandinista government's authoritarian impulses — the repeated threats of censorship and the persecution of opposition leaders (three of whom have finally been released from unjust imprisonment). But a spotty human and civil rights record, as the Reagan administration teaches, should be only one measure of national interest.

The administration has complained about Nicaragua's military buildup, its purchase (from Algeria) of Soviet tanks and its complicity in smuggling weapons through Honduras to guerrillas in El Salvador. But Nicaraguans deserve at least a hearing when they justify the buildup by citing U.S. bellicosity — and the training of hostile exiles on U.S. soil. They deny any major arms traffic to El Salvador and claim to have offered joint patrols with Honduras to counter any smuggling.

Nicaraguans also touch a chord when they complain of a proconsular arrogance by U.S. officials, whose sponsorship of tyranny in their country dominates their history in this century. They contend that they turned first to the United States for arms, but were rebuffed. They were also denied economic aid and blackballed when they applied for loans at development banks.

The young, radical leadership in Managua responded with defiance and has been voting with the Soviet bloc on key issues at the United Nations — thus compounding the irritation in Washington.

All of this exasperates the president, but it shouldn't exhaust his diplomacy. What must Nicaragua do to earn his understanding and help, if not trust? Let him say it directly. How much could it cost to woo Nicaragua to such a course?

The risk of failure may be great, but so might the payoff. The president's tongue might not be so liable to slip if El Salvador were only a problem and not also a domino.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan Winging It

We are not familiar with the particular CIA secret plan to drag the United States proportionately into the Vietnam War, to which a questioner referred at President Reagan's recent news conference. The principal secret plan we remember in connection with the Vietnam War was the one that candidate Richard Nixon was said to have had for ending it. That was in the fall of 1968. By the time the war did end seven years later, one could see why the plan had been kept secret.

But whether there was or wasn't some specific CIA secret plan of the kind mentioned at the news conference and whether it did or didn't resemble anything that is or isn't being contemplated for Central America now, we do wish the president had kept his extraordinary answer to the question secret. It rambled. It tripped. It did no one any good. If we'd had access to the rubber stamp, we'd have stamped the answer "classified."

This is an unfamiliar and uncomfortable position for First Amendment junkies, but the fact is, we think Mr. Reagan is talking too much at these news conferences — or, if not too much, then too loosely and too light-

ly. Even granting that there is a great deal of disagreement among Americans concerning the facts of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Mr. Reagan's "facts" were uncommonly unusual — which is to say bolixed.

The mixed-up history of the war that he provided put us in mind of the president's answer to a question about the Supreme Court's Weber decision at a news conference a couple of months ago. It was clear then (he said as much) that Mr. Reagan was winging it; as a result he and his assistants had to do a lot of backtracking and explaining. Presumably that will now happen with his garrulous on U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Undeniably there is something engaging about a man in this lion's-den situation, earnestly and affably and unself-consciously voluntering reflections in an attempt to argue or explain. But the result undermines Mr. Reagan's credibility something awful. It calls into question the basis of hundreds of decisions he has made. Improvising under such a barrage of questions is high-risk stuff. The president should stick to the script.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reclamation Rip-Offs

Question: To what government agency does the Reagan budget assign a proportionately larger increase than the 18-percent growth proposed for the Department of Defense? Answer: the Bureau of Reclamation, which is slated for a 23-percent increase. This is not good news. Rather, it is news of a decision to proceed with a very wasteful federal subsidy, but one that has great political resonance in the western United States. The budget figure itself represents a triumph of politics over budget-cutting principle.

The Bureau of Reclamation builds irrigation projects under a 1902 law designed to encourage small family farmers to settle the then empty and arid West. The law formally restricts the provision of federally subsidized water to farms of 160 acres or less, but for decades that limitation has been ignored.

Another requirement honored only in the breach is that users of the water repay the cost of the project. A recent General Accounting Office study of six of these "full repayment" plans found that the taxpayer subsidy in fact ranged from 92 to 98 percent. In one South Dakota project, for example, users will pay \$3.10 per acre-foot of water that costs \$13.50. In California's Westlands reclamation district — where the average farm is 2,400 acres and produces annual profits of almost half a million dollars — the government is providing water under a dec-

ades-long, inflation-free contract for about \$10 per acre-foot. In neighboring areas water on the free market can cost 100 times that.

You might think that now that the West includes many of the fastest-growing parts of the country, a program designed to lure settlers would have outlived its purpose — and you would be right. The provision of an arid land's most valuable resource at a fraction of its real value not only milks the taxpayer of billions of dollars, but encourages flagrant waste of both water and money. Projects that flood as much good agricultural land as they irrigate would never be built if the money had to come from local funds. And today's flagrantly wasteful irrigation techniques would have long since gone the way of the gas guzzler if farmers were paying anything close to the real cost of their water.

Early last year Interior Secretary James Watt had some encouraging words to say about the need to stop reclamation rip-offs. But there was no follow-up to the tough rhetoric. The administration's "reform" bill — now supported by the western-dominated House Interior Committee — proposed that the limitation for federal subsidy be raised from 160 to 960 acres per farm. But while pricing reform languishes, and cuts in other programs reach the crisis level, reclamation will get a healthy boost next year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Confusion in Bonn Coalition

The effect of German Chancellor Schmidt's egregious piece of stage-management over the vote of confidence lasted barely a day before it was largely canceled out by challenges from within his own ranks. Confusion within the coalition is worse compounded by the fact that the split is not one between the two government parties but runs clean down

the middle of each of them. In both SPD and FDP, the two wings seem determined on a ruthless public power showdown, irrespective of the losses it may cause. If the spate of party grassroots resolutions disavowing important elements of the government's policies does not die down before the SPD convention in April, Chancellor Schmidt's threat of resignation may come home to roost.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Feb. 20: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Provinces Vote

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia — The elections for the Duma held in the provinces show a large majority for the advanced parties. The members elected are chiefly Social-Democrats and Constitutional Democrats. The revolutionary parties have been defeated everywhere. Out of 100 elections announced the Monarchists and Octobrists have secured only 15 seats. Prince Lvov, one of the leaders of the Constitutional-Democratic party, has failed to secure election. No results have yet been received from Odessa, Warsaw or Astrakhan. At Warsaw the Jewish question led to disturbances and a number of people were killed and wounded. In Moscow the various Labor parties refused to vote.

1932: Irish Elections

PARIS — The editorial in the Herald reads: "The significant features of the general election in Ireland are the probable return of Eamon de Valera with the largest party in the new Dail, and the heavy increases in the Republican poll in a large number of constituencies. The separatist idea championed by de Valera, instead of losing ground, as was hoped when the constitution of the Free State was proclaimed 10 years ago, continues to make progress. The Fianna Fail leader has not changed his conception of a free Ireland, unfeated by ties with Great Britain. But empires have died down, and the bitter spirit existing at the time of the struggle for independence has all but been exorcized."



The States' Poor Showing on Voting Districts

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Ever since President Reagan made his federalism initiative the centerpiece of his State of the Union address, a new topic has been added to the agenda of the political hot stove league: Can you trust the states to meet their responsibilities, if you give them the programs Reagan wants them to run?

I like the affirmative in that debate, in part because it is the unfashionable minority view among the Washington-oriented journalists, politicians and bureaucrats with whom I spend my time. The other reason for taking the affirmative is less frivolous. Over the years that I have traveled the political beat, I think there has been a steady and, at times, dramatic improvement in the competence and character of state government.

But recently, I have gone through a reporting experience that has made me wonder about that impression. With Washington Post researcher Maralee Schwartz, I did a detailed review of the way the states have been handling one of their more serious constitutional responsibilities: redrawing the lines for the congressional districts to reflect the population changes in the 1980 census.

The picture that emerges is not an enabling one. It is, instead, a performance that hands ammunition to those who would argue that you'd better keep a federal hand on the controls of government, because you can't trust the states.

It is, perhaps, an unfair example, because nothing else in government is so crassly political — so subject to log rolling, horse trading and manipulation — as the process of drawing congressional voting-district lines.

Still, it is 20 years since the Supreme Court, in its first affirmation of the principle of one-

person, one-vote, compelled the Tennessee legislature to redraw its grossly malapportioned districts. And the "reapportionment revolution" is cited by Reagan and a lot of us lesser federalists freaks as one major reason state government is now ready for new responsibility.

The first thing we found was that the states are being almost casually laggard about their responsibilities. As of last weekend, with the campaign year of 1982 six weeks old, only 174 of the 435 members of the House of Representatives knew what the lines would be for their spring and summer primaries and the general election in November.

The first two primary states — Illinois and Texas — both had to extend their filing deadlines, because the districts were not set. Others face the same threat as partisan bickering delays their decisions.

Record Is Worse

The record of the state governments is actually worse than the naked numbers suggest. About one-quarter of the state legislatures have not passed a plan. Another quarter have signed their plans under challenge or have had them rejected by their governors or the courts.

Of the 27 states where lines are set for 1982, six only have one congressional representative, and two — Maine and Montana — have simply postponed the process until next year. California's 1982 lines won temporary approval from the state Supreme Court, but may have to be redrawn for 1984.

Take away the 55 seats in those nine states, and you find that only 115 district lines have really been drawn for the 1980s. Almost one-third of them — those in Colorado, Illinois and Missouri — were drawn by federal courts,

after the legislatures and governors were unable to agree on a plan.

The whole process has been marked by the naked application of political muscle: vetoes and threats of vetoes, and, of course, some wonderfully creative partisan gerrymandering.

The claim that the legislatures are sensitive to the interests or needs of the powerless — whether the minorities be political or racial — is hard to prove from the redistricting record. It is the courts that have protected center-city black representatives, particularly in Illinois and Missouri.

The Justice Department rejected the first North Carolina plan for drawing a fishhook around Durham County, where blacks have significant voting strength, in order to accommodate a nervous congressional incumbent. It sent the Texas plan back because it diluted Hispanic voting strength, and it blocked the Georgia plan for diminishing black voting strength.

Black organizations have complained that the districting plans passed in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi will reduce the chances of electing any black congressmen from those states in the 1980s, and all three are under scrutiny by the Justice Department.

The same Arkansas legislature that passed the law mandating the teaching of "creationism" (recently overturned in court as a violation of the "establishment" clause of the Constitution) passed a districting plan that the federal court threw out for failing to meet the 20-year-old population-equality standards. It leads you to suspect that whereas the Arkansas legislature cannot read the Constitution, neither can it count in thousands.

Come on, folks. You're making it tough to take federalism seriously.

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'Bottom-Up' Aid Is Needed for Rural Africa

By Ruth S. Morgenthau and Robert Hecht

WALTHAM, Mass. — Development experts are coming to recognize that the conventional "top-down" approach to African rural development, with large amounts of external assistance given by donor governments to African governments, has not yielded the hoped-for benefits.

Twenty years of Western aid to rural Africa present a discouraging record. Billions of aid dollars have poured into the continent, but as the World Bank admitted recently in a report on sub-Saharan Africa, per capita food production barely kept pace with population growth during the 1960s, and declined in the 1970s.

A more innovative "bottom-up" strategy for rural development, building upon local initiative, greater use of village resources, and technology adapted to the actual conditions of peasant farming, needs to be tried as an alternative to the top-down approach. Bottom-up development can make better use of dwindling foreign aid.

In top-down projects such aid is often squandered at the national level, where bureaucracies soak up resources, and money never reaches the intended rural areas. With the bottom-up approach, villagers' skills, tools and limited savings can be fully mobilized, and relatively small foreign aid contributions

flow directly into rural communities.

While top-down projects breed "dependency" among villagers, bottom-up development is designed to boost rural dwellers' self-reliance. When foreign specialists employed in top-down programs return home after several years, the projects often halt. By contrast, villagers and local staff recruited into bottom-up projects are more likely to sustain the development effort over the long run.

Many top-down projects also introduce technologies that are rejected by the villagers as too expensive, too risky or unproductive. In bottom-up development projects, researchers must work closely with the rural population, testing innovations in fields in order to find useful technical breakthroughs.

Bottom-up rural development has rarely been tried in Africa, even though there are numerous examples of this approach in Asia and Latin America.

In Asia, the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement of Sri Lanka, founded in 1958 by a science teacher inspired by Gandhi's teachings, encompasses nearly 3,000 villages and 10 percent of the population. Through its unusual voluntary work camps, bringing villagers together to build a road, school or clinic, the movement has

raised food production and improved nutrition.

Another key to its success is its strong organizational base, which unites and motivates villagers. Most top-down aid projects in Sri Lanka operate through government officials, viewed suspiciously by rural dwellers. Sarvodaya was innovative in enlisting the support of respected local Buddhist monks as project advisers.

In Latin America, Plan Puebla, 80 miles east of Mexico City, was launched in 1967 by teachers and scientists from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center and from the nearby Chapingo agricultural college. Using methods appropriate to peasant farming in the surrounding and mountainous regions and fostering well-organized cooperatives, Puebla rapidly achieved a threefold increase in maize yields for 50,000 peasant families.

Before the project began, the center had been recommending special high-yielding maize varieties that turned out to be susceptible to disease and drought in the Puebla area. By encouraging a return to selected varieties of the traditional maize, Puebla achieved larger harvests.

In 1979, leaders from Sarvodaya and Plan Puebla, along with African rural development specialists,

decided to pool their efforts to promote bottom-up projects in African countries facing severe food shortages. In an unusual example of concrete cooperation among developing countries, this group is starting village food-production projects in Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Mali.

The bottom-up approach faces many obstacles in Africa, including low official prices for food crops, inadequate national transport facilities and the escalating cost of fertilizer. The bottom-up approach alone is not a panacea for world hunger. Changes in the national and international economic environment are also needed.

Despite these difficulties, however, the bottom-up approach has a proved success record, and the industrialized countries can learn much from its practitioners about making aid effective. The members of Sarvodaya, Plan Puebla and similar groups have shown that they can make rural development happen not only in theory but also in practice, for themselves and their families in the village.

Robert Hecht is a postdoctoral fellow and Ruth S. Morgenthau is a professor of political science at Brandeis University. They wrote this article for The New York Times.

When I read those items to Finson, he said the sponsors of the conference would consider the question again, deeply. That proved unnecessary, after a telephone call to Boetticher from the New York Times bureau in Bonn.

Had he worked in Paris during the war? Boetticher answered yes. Had he worked for Alfred Rosenberg? On the seizure of Jewish property? Boetticher, agitated, said those were legal questions and would have to be put in writing. He said he would be unable to go to the North Carolina conference because he had injured his hand in an accident. A few hours later the sponsors received a cable from him to that effect.

Should we remember, and protest? We do not want political tests in scholarly enterprises. But after Hitler we should know that racism is evil of a special character. The Nazis wanted the world to forget. They wanted to annihilate history.

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Letters

On El Salvador

I read with disgust of the forthcoming White House request to Congress for \$100 million for military and economic aid to El Salvador (IHT, Feb. 1). The continuing U.S. support of the murderous regime in El Salvador is almost beyond belief. It makes a mockery of America's protests about the comparatively mild military government in Poland. What ever happened to Christ's injunction that we should clean up our own act first, to put it in modern parlance? When any nation uses its own global ideological aims as justification for the suppression of the people of another country whose only crime is that they protest their suppression, it is a disgrace. When it includes military aid and advisers who condone torture, and turns a blind eye to countless assassinations, as is the case in El Salvador (but not in Poland), it is a crime against humanity that is Hitlerian in nature.

SIR JOHN WHITMORE, London.

Mad Joyce Salute

Does anyone else remember when Mad magazine, awarding special licenses for celebrities years ago, gave one to Hugh Hefner for his Playboy "Philosophy" that entitled him to "feel like Frederick Nietzsche while sounding like Donald Duck"? I was forcibly reminded of that salute to absurd pretensions by Hugh Kenner's "Joyce's Wake" (IHT, Feb. 2), as sustained a piece of utter blather as has ever sufficed your pages (George Will notwithstanding).

Hanoi to Receive U.S. Delegation For Talks on Issue of Missing GIs

By John Sharkey

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. delegation is preparing to go to Vietnam next week to discuss one of the most stubborn issues between the two countries — the fate of Americans missing in action.

The group, to be led by Richard C. Armitage, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia and Pacific in the office of international security affairs, will be going against a backdrop of international concern that the adamant stands of the two countries on political issues involving the region are fueling tensions there.

Mr. Armitage will be the highest-ranking official in the Reagan administration to visit Vietnam. The group, which is to be in Hanoi Tuesday and Wednesday, will include representatives of the State Department but U.S. officials insisted Wednesday that the agenda will be confined to the MIA question.

The most outstanding political difference between the two is the

Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

Last fall Hanoi permitted a private group of four American veterans of the war to visit there to discuss the missing in action and Agent Orange, the chemical used as a defoliant by U.S. forces during the war, and which some say had toxic effects on people.

The veterans emerged saying Vietnam was prepared to assist other private citizens trace missing servicemen or investigate the effects of Agent Orange.

Pentagon officials at that time reportedly expressed fears that Vietnam wanted to turn the MIA question into something of a political show. Sources said they have been pressing for a high-level U.S. delegation to be sent there to review official channels for questions about the MIA and the recovery of bodies of servicemen.

About 2,500 men are still being carried as missing in action in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Of those, officials said, about 30 are reliably known to have been captured alive. The Vietnamese insist

they have done everything possible on the missing-in-action corps.

Agence France-Presse reported from Hanoi on Wednesday that a Vietnamese source there said that 585 U.S. prisoners and 74 corpses of American servicemen had been turned over to U.S. authorities with the last transfer occurring July 7.

There has been speculation that some officials within the Vietnamese leadership have been arguing that the country must take a more conciliatory stance if it is to see an end to the almost four decades of deprivation it has endured during the Communist struggle for power.

Sources say the willingness to admit the U.S. group at this time may be a move in this direction. There are those, however, that say the visit could also fall in line with Hanoi's contention that the U.S. campaign to put Vietnam in political and economic isolation is a failure since it demonstrates that the architect of that policy has to deal with it.

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Emilio Colombo

Italian Urges Political Pact For EEC, U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy has proposed that the United States and the 10-nation European Economic Community sign a Euro-American friendship pact for strengthening democracy and cooperation.

The Times article described vividly his visit to Khmer Rouge territory, including firefights and his meetings with leaders.

Last month, The Times learned of the language Mr. Jones borrowed from Malraux when Alexander Cockburn reported it in The Village Voice. A Times Magazine editor wrote Mr. Jones on Jan. 15 asking him to clarify the matter and canceling another assignment to report on the Kurds in Iran and Iraq. The Times said it has not heard from Mr. Jones.

Reached in New York Wednesday, Times Executive Editor A.M. Rosenthal said: "The first I heard of [questions about the article] was five minutes ago." Mr. Rosenthal said.

"It is not true," said Khai Chheak Bun Kim, assistant permanent representative of Cambodia at the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in the Thai capital. He said Mr. Jones did spend "a few hours" in the Cambodian village of Ban Nong Pru next to the Thai border.

William Branigin of The Washington Post reported from Bangkok that Khmer Rouge representatives there denied that Mr. Jones had visited areas described in his article or interviewed persons he quoted.

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Arts
Travel
Leisure

James Joyce, A Close-Up From Afar

by Waverley Root

PARIS — I should have known James Joyce, but never met him. True, it was not always easy to arrange to be received by Joyce. Hugh Ford wrote in "Published in Paris" that Joyce was shielded by his friends from "strangers, fans and members of the press." He seems to have overawed all those who did get in. Nobody dared call him anything but "Mr. Joyce," not even Sylvia Beach — except, Janet Flanner wrote, Djuna Barnes, a cheeky girl, who addressed him as "Jim" and got away with it.

Still, I had arrived in Paris in 1927, two years before the flood of Joyce admirers had reached its peak, according to Hugh Ford, who wrote: "By 1929, the aura of hero worship surrounding James Joyce... had reached colossal proportions. Even for the most intrepid among the Montparnasse literati catching a glimpse of the 'great man' demanded careful tuning and considerable perseverance; and the actual meeting with Joyce was almost as difficult to obtain as an invitation to Gertrude Stein's salon."

I assume that I could have been presented to Joyce if I had tried. The three editors of the magazine "transition" who (after Sylvia Beach of course) might almost be described as having Joyce in their charge, were, when I reached Paris, Eugene Jolas, Eliot Paul and Robert Sage. Jolas had been working on the Paris Tribune until shortly before I joined its staff, but had left to give all his time to "transition"; however he dropped in at the office every few days. Paul and Sage were then working on the paper. I have no doubt that any of them would have arranged for me to meet Joyce if I had asked them. Why didn't I ask?

Primarily, it was because I have always been reticent about intruding on hard-working persons with no real reason for taking up their time except curiosity — to gape at them in somewhat the same spirit as that in which one goes to look at strange animals in the zoo. Was

it perhaps also because I feared that I might find a giant in literature disappointing? Human in scale, seen face to face? The idea of walking into an ordinary apartment and being told that a gentleman in a business suit like one's own was James Joyce seemed a little like rounding a corner and bumping into Rabelais. I find that in a book review of Ezra Pound's "Guido Cavalcanti Rime" written about that time I referred to "that great medieval contemporary, James Joyce." I wonder what I meant by that?

There remained the possibility of running into Joyce by accident, but the accident never happened. At one time he used to eat at the Cope Damtoe, at the bottom of the rue de l'Odeon, just off the boulevard Saint-Germain; so did I. He used to eat also at a restaurant at the northeast corner of the rue Jacob and the rue des Saint-Pères, whose name I have forgotten; so did I. But our dining hours must have been different, for I never saw him in either.

Of course most of my dinners were taken on the Right Bank, at Gillot's, across the street from the office, where we Tribune staffers liked to eat together. None of his cronies of "transition" and the Paris Tribune ever dared bring him there, although its griminess and careless disregard for hygiene presented no disadvantage for a man who, like Joyce, couldn't see very well.

I think my feeling about James Joyce at that time could not have been far short of that of Jack Kahane, founder of Paris' Obelisk Press, who would inquire, not entirely facetiously, when he entered Sylvia Beach's workshop: "Where's God?"

My fascination with James Joyce had begun when I first read "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man," a minor masterpiece, perhaps a perfect minor masterpiece: I am trying to recall a flaw in it, but I am not succeeding. Then came the sledgehammer blow of "Ulysses," the major masterpiece. I acquired it early, when a friend returning from Paris smuggled a copy into New York for me. I devoured it entire in three nights, which, considering its length, meant that it didn't let me sleep much. Sylvia Beach once called it "the most difficult book in the world," but she meant by that the hardest to read, I can only say that I didn't find it so. I drew me on, irresistibly, I suspect, because I didn't fight it. I let it seduce me.

It seems to me that many persons think "Ulysses" difficult to read because they have been told it is difficult to read, and they go at it accordingly in a fashion which makes it so. There are a few sections which might be described as intrinsically difficult — the question and answer chapter perhaps, or the one in which he progresses by paraphrase through the changing styles of the English language, and is obliged to parody the turgid prose of early English.

But other chapters which are often described as hard to understand — that of the interlocking wanderings through Dublin, the musical section which announces its themes before developing them, or the Nighttown scenes — will take care of themselves, I think, if you do not try to understand them. Just read them effortlessly, and Joyce will lead you through the meanderings of his mind. Forget about the exact meaning of "inextricable modality of the visual" or "agibile di inuit"; it doesn't matter if you do not fit a precise literal meaning to every word. At a first reading you will not take in everything anyway; the text is too rich. I still find new beauties, unperceived before, each time I read "Ulysses," and I have read it at least half a dozen times in English and three times in French — in French because the translation is a masterpiece too, which succeeds in preserving all the puns and plays on words, all the intricate effects which Joyce has employed in English. (True, it took four persons to translate it: two Frenchmen, Auguste Morel and Valéry Larbey, and two speakers of English, Auguste Morel and Joyce himself.)

When I first read "Ulysses" I had no suspicion of the complex skeleton enclosed in its sheathing of flesh — such hidden devices, for instance, as the attribution to each chapter of its own characterizing color, but they scored their effect all the same, subconsciously or unconsciously.

Continued on page 9W



James Joyce.

Diplomats' Wives: Foreign Service Or Servitude?

by Deborah Ward Fleck

WASHINGTON — Before Pendope Laingen was married to a Foreign Service officer, L. Bruce Laingen, she was a research analyst for the FBI and for Johns Hopkins University. But she chose family first and for 20 years shared her husband's career, serving with him in Karachi, Kabul and Valletta while raising three sons.

In 1957 she received as a wedding gift a copy of "The Diplomat's Wife," which described the job of a U.S. Foreign Service wife: "Besides making a home, rearing a family and strengthening her husband's morale, [she] is to help him make friendly contacts with the people among whom she is stationed. [Her] collaboration is an important factor in the maintenance of our foreign Service."

As she wrote in an essay in 1980, without even mentioning her role while her husband was held hostage in the embassy in Iran, "the partnership of marriage within the Foreign Service context was... a career in itself." She explained that she "went overseas with a great deal of idealism and a sense of pioneering," believing she was fully recognized as an essential part of the Foreign Service.

Today, however, many Foreign Service wives believe such recognition is lacking. Perhaps as a result, their idealism and enthusiasm are waning, divorces and separations are increasing and more overseas assignments are being resisted. Said Laura Beth Sherman, wife of diplomat Harvey Feldman, "There's a great deal of wives," she wrote.

who are tired of shuffling from country to country as someone's dependent."

Unless more attention is given to the role of the wife, not only the image but the effectiveness of the Foreign Service will suffer — such was the consensus of 25 members of both the U.S. and foreign diplomatic community who participated in a symposium called "Diplomacy: The Role of the Wife," organized and conducted by Martin Herz, who heads Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy.

He held the symposium because he believes "the case study method of looking at problems of diplomacy yields constructive results," as he wrote in the introduction to the published findings of the symposium. The study was widely distributed and a follow-up conference drew representatives from about 20 foreign embassies. Requests for both the publication and the transcript keep arriving at the Georgetown Institute.

Herz received essays not only from American wives but also from wives of European diplomats, including Wendelgard von Staden, who was a West German diplomat who gave up her career to become the wife of another diplomat. At first, she said, she felt the West German Foreign Service took the diplomatic wife's work for granted, but now she is impressed with the way the diplomatic community has accepted the progress women have made in combining their own careers with diplomatic life.

"Diplomacy, this great art of interpretation across frontiers... would simply have to adapt to the new age that has created a new species of wives," she wrote.

Martine Jore-Laget, the wife of a French attaché, was divorced and then pursued her own diplomatic career. "Women can be career diplomats," she wrote. "What they still need to learn is how to be a happy, successful and fulfilled diplomat's wife. This may be possible in a world where the practice of diplomacy will itself be redefined with women in mind, possibly by women."

Other contributors include Christiane van Biessen, a West German journalist; Josefina de Perez-Chiriboga of Venezuela; Mariko Kitahara of Japan and Giuseppina Pietromarchi, president of the Italian Association of Diplomatic Wives.

The role of the diplomatic wife is still changing, many participants emphasized. "As more and more women enter the job market (now about 50 percent) and intend to stay there, [traditional] attitudes will perform metamorphosis," said Margaret Sullivan. "Increasingly our society is moving toward independent, individual, employment-related prime identities for men and women whether or not they are married," she continued. Sullivan served with her husband in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Cebu City and Freeport while maintaining a career as a writer and a painter, and raising four children.

She wrote that "I never really know what to put in the space following 'profession,' but I'm frequently tempted to enter 'Foreign Service wife.' In part, this is because it is as a demanding profession, one I have practiced with mixed feelings for nearly a quarter century."

The study is available for \$4.50 from the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20037, tel. (202) 625-3784.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune weekend

Peering Through Paint Into Truth

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — When Maurizio Seracini returned home to Florence in 1974 with a degree in bioengineering from the University of California at San Diego, he began studying medicine with the intention of applying his U.S. technology to modernize Italian hospitals.

Then, by chance, Seracini ran into two familiar Americans, Dr. Carlo Pedretti and Trevor Newton, who were in Florence on a Smithsonian grant and a hunt for a lost Leonardo fresco, "The Battle of Anghiari," was underneath a Vasari fresco in the Palazzo Vecchio. What they needed were some magic cameras to see through the Vasari, and Seracini was recruited to develop the machinery. He says it was the first such interdisciplinary study in Italy.

Today, at age 35, Seracini operates the first independent diagnostic laboratory for art in Italy. Scientific equipment has long existed in the Italian art world, but it was frequently scattered, like the scientists, in government laboratories from Rome to Venice. Seracini's modern, integrated and portable laboratory, Electronics, Diagnostics and Technology, has five employees in its headquarters on the medieval piazza della Signoria: a chemist, a physicist, an art historian, a consulting restorer and the engineer, Seracini. It seems a happy marriage of his Florentine culture and American education.

The Leonardo fresco provided an inconclusive but auspicious beginning. Using thermography and ultrasound, Seracini and scientists from the University of California proved there was an extra layer of plaster beneath the Vasari fresco that could well be the lost Leonardo. Civic and personal politics postponed the search, but Seracini's initiative had caught the qualified attention of the curatorial world in Florence. Other assignments followed: the Massaccio frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel, works by Leonardo, Lippi and Verrocchio in the Uffizi Gallery and even next door in the piazza della Signoria, where Seracini discovered the facade of a 13th-century church hidden behind that of an 18th-century palazzo, thanks to thermovision.

Thermovision is only one of Seracini's tools. The process — which traces different heat patterns in the human body, principally in the detection of cancer — also reflects heat patterns emanating from different building materials: the denser and older they are, the greater the heat. Ultrasound — which can show the position, shape and sex of unborn babies — can also indicate the depth of a work of art by emitting different sound waves.

Seracini's main tools in analyzing painting on canvas are radiography and reflectography. Through an infrared camera, reflectography gives an instant image of the underlying design, corrections or "pentimenti," and signatures. X-ray allows better penetration of some pigments; mainly, it shows the parts added, or subtracted, in previous restorations. If the varnish is particularly thick, an ultra-violet lamp is used to reveal missing parts. (A painting more than 50 percent restored, particularly the faces and hands, has a decidedly diminished value and an increased restoration risk.)

Other, less-major, tests involve the use of sodium light, macrophotography, microphotography and stratigraphy (showing different layers), which can all help pinpoint the state and source of a painting. The final clincher is the chemical test that reveals the age of the pigments, and therefore the painting.

Is all this work necessary? Seracini explains: "Restoration without analysis is like surgery without X-rays. Certainly, it can be done, but the risk of error is so much greater not knowing exactly what lies beneath the surface of the skin, or in the case, the painting or building. A restorer can restore but he must know why the painting is deteriorating. Otherwise it would be like giving a pill to reduce a fever without checking why the patient has a fever. It might work, but it also might result in death."

Leonardo's "Last Supper" is an example of bad restoration that has led to further deterioration. With today's scientific expertise, restorers of that flaking fresco in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan would have understood the work differently and therefore restored it differently. Seracini's tests showed that the somber colors believed to be original were caused by candle smoke, city grime and the humid breath of admirers through the centuries. Restorers' pigment just intensified the corrosive action; the current restorer, Finn Brambilla, has now had it all removed to find gay garlands of fruit and flowers, an apostle originally without a beard and another one looking in an entirely different direction.

Another example is Botticelli's "Primavera," a painting in allegedly good repair. Its restoration for the current 400th anniversary of the Uffizi Gallery was based on Seracini's analysis, which considerably changes art historians' evaluation of Botticelli as a limited linear painter. "It's like a new flight into space," says Umberto Baldini, head of the Florentine Laboratorio di Restauro, which did the final cleaning and repairing of the celebrated dancing maidens. There's a horizon now, a whole landscape to see beyond the old brown background. Botticelli now has a lightness and suppleness that we never thought he had."

Seracini's scientific studies have only upset some concepts, but also unveiled a few mysteries. A case in point is Titian's portrait of Francesco Gonzaga, Duke of Urbino, in the Pitti Palace. Using radiography and reflectography, Seracini discovered the head of a beautiful woman painted underneath the beard of the duke. Why did Titian suddenly paint over what promised to be a handsome portrait? Was it for reasons of state, love or money?

Despite such discoveries, not all restorers agree on the value of Seracini's equipment. Christiana Snyder, a Dutch-born artist who has restored about 3,000 works of art during his 30 years in Florence, uses only his eyes, brushes and sometimes an ultraviolet lamp. "A restorer can tell if a painting has been previously restored just by holding it up to the light," he says. The crackle will be much tighter than in the unrestored parts, where it has widened and deepened with time. And every period has a different type of craquelure, according to the paint used at the time. A good restorer knows this.

Furthermore, this business of finding priceless paintings three deep on the same canvas occurs once in about 10,000 times and personally has never happened to me. Great art is always recognizable. You can never imitate it." Great art, like that of Titian, Botticelli and Leonardo, has usually been in responsible, if

scientifically limited, curatorial hands for centuries. The sector that really stands to benefit from Seracini's laboratory could well be the private one that has escalated art market prices. Even in Italy, with its abiding connoisseurship, there is a frightening level of ignorance to go with a lot of new money begging, often badly, to be invested. According to Seracini, it's all a matter of figura, or appearances.

"A buyer doesn't know what to ask about a painting. He doesn't know his rights and above all, he doesn't want to pass for nouveau riche. He and his wife get all dressed up to go to an auction or an antique dealer on bended knee. In no other field would anyone invest so much money with no knowledge and without at least a guarantee of the age of the object. Even for expensive dental work, people would get a second opinion. These days, real old masterpieces are so rare that most things on the market are either stolen or false."

Rather than go to court and lose face over a fake, the buyer usually settles for some money back from the dealer. Often he tries to sell the object with the false pedigrees offered by the dealer. The ruse is thereby perpetuated when a few simple laboratory tests would probably have settled the question at the outset. A few weeks ago, one buyer did bring his prospective purchase to be analyzed. Instead of being the lesser Renaissance masterpiece promised, the painting turned out to be not more than 50 years old. When the client declined the \$6,000,000-plus, the dealer accused Seracini of interfering in the business and threatened him with considerable unpleasantness.

Generally, dealers are legitimately wary of Seracini's lab because they know that faking is an old and expert game first played by the ancient Egyptians and indulged in even by Rubens and Michelangelo. Giorgio Astronomi, a dealer in Via Maggio, Florence's stately antique row, illustrates the point with a large portrait of St. Sebastian, in the style of Guido Reni, hanging in his shop. The dramatic light and shadow technique of the haroque master is there, but no signature or documentation anywhere suggests that Reni had done that variation of St. Sebastian. Was it Reni, a student in his workshop or an admiring contemporary?

"When a fake is as old as the original, only the expert human eye can tell the difference," Astronomi says. "And then, two experts often disagree. In 25 years in the business I've been wrong only four or five times. How do you explain that? It's knowledge and experience, but it's also instinct and a feeling for what the artist was trying to express. How do you explain love at first sight between a man and a woman? These things are not to be explained by science."

Whatever the abuses and gaps of science, Seracini's next dream is to systematically record art in an international computerized catalog. "If color photographs can be sent from the moon," he says, "surely there can be a computerized catalog of works of art seen with a scientific eye."

The best possible color images are necessary to make comparison easier. No two people will ever describe a painting or piece of sculpture in the same way. Words are inadequate to convey ideas about art. Better the images, in ultraviolet, infrared or X-ray, whatever is required to explain a point. Italy is the biggest hospital in the world for art. It would seem logical to start here."



X-ray of Titian shows hidden portrait.

Laos Opening To Tourists

by Paul Vogle

BANGKOK — Laos, virtually sealed off by Communist-backed forces in Indochina seven years ago, will be opened soon to tourists in an effort to gain foreign currency, a Lao Embassy official here says. He calls the decision "part of our five-year economic plan."

Business sources in Bangkok say they have contracted to promote package tours to neighboring Laos. A Thai government official says Thailand has agreed to permit the tours to pass through Bangkok, despite occasional friction with Vientiane, the administrative capital of Laos.

The proposed tours will visit only the capital city of Vientiane and the former royal capital of Luang Prabang, a complex of palaces and pavilions in a mountain valley. The visits will be guided.

With some 3 million inhabitants, Laos is governed by the Communist-backed Pathet Lao, which took control in August, 1975, after deposing King Savang Vatthana. He still lives in Laos but is believed to be a political prisoner.

Laos depends almost entirely on foreign support for its languid economy, with most of the aid coming from East Europe. Vietnam supplies security forces, estimated by Western analysts to stand at about 40,000 men.

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Restaurant review

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Burgkapelle, Hofburg-Schwarzenhof Feb. 21 and 22; Magis-Vienna Boys' Choir and members of the Hofmusikkapelle.
•Funhouse "Großer Schausaal" (tel: 6595/0) — Feb. 21: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Karl Ehti conductor, Rosina-Randacher violin (Haydn, Straussky, Marx).
•Staatsoper (tel: 5324/3655) — Feb. 20, 21 and 26: "Macbeth." Feb. 21 and 24: "The Masked Ball," Feb. 22 and 25: "Don Carlos."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Flanders Opera (tel: 03/33.13.23) — Feb. 21: "The Magic Flute." Feb. 21: "Tristan und Isolde."
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.5045) — Through Feb.: "Art Treasures from China" exhibition.
Feb. 22: Washington National Symphony Orchestra, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor (Wagner, Schumann, Stravinsky).
•Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel: 511.41.47) — To March 14: "School for Scandal" (Sheridan).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company Feb. 20, 22 and 23: "La Ronde" (Scheherazade). Feb. 24-27: "The Forest" (Ostrovez).
•Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — Feb. 20 and 25: "The Marriage of Figaro." Feb. 21 and 26: "The Flying Dutchman."
•Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace Road, SW1 — To Feb. 28: "Caravaggio: Paintings, Drawings and Etchings."
•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03) — Feb. 20: "Folk Spectacular" with The Spindrifts, Alice Anderson, John Cowell, Royal Society of Chinese Society, Green Ginger and others).
•Serpentine Gallery — To March 7: "Ger van Elk" exhibition.
•Strand Palace Hotel — Feb. 21: Antiques Fair.
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — Exhibitions — Feb. 24-April 4: "Lionel Constable." To March 28: "Meredith Frampton" retrospective. To April 12: "Landseer." To June 27: "Turner and the Sea."
•Theatre Royal (tel: 930.98.32) — "Hobson's Choice," Penelope Keith, Anthony Quayle.
•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Feb. 21: John Williams, Paco Pena and Gerald Garcia guitarists.

FRANCE

LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel: 7/871.07.73) — Feb. 20, 22 and 25: "The Barber of Seville." Feb. 23, 24 and 26: "Le Couronnement de Poppo" (Monteverdi).
PARIS, Opéra Comique, Vincennes (tel: 37.24.09) — Through Feb.: "Richard II." Théâtre des Champs-Elysées.
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.12.31) — To April 19: "Jackson Pollock" retrospective.
•Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paintings in U.S. Collections."
•Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27) — To Mar. 28: "Jacques Prévert and his Photographer Friends" exhibition.
•Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26) — Exhibition — To Aug. 1: "Le XVème siècle à Florence au Louvre." To July 7: "Le collection du Comte d'Ussé."
•Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires (tel: 589.52.03) — Feb. 22: Washington National Symphony Orchestra, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor (Wagner, Schumann, Stravinsky).
•Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel: 511.41.47) — To March 14: "School for Scandal" (Sheridan).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Festival (tel: 523.05.71) — City Hall, Concert Hall — Feb. 20: Cleveland Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Bach, Brahms, Beethoven, German). Feb. 22: London Festival Ballet (program includes "Swan Lake," "Miraculous Mandarin," "Giselle" and "Les Sylphides") City Hall, Theatre — Feb. 20-24: "William the Conqueror" (Prague); Judi Dench, Michael Williams, Stowes Theatre — Feb. 20-24: "Noel and Gertrude" (Morley).
ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.72.41) — Feb. 21: "Werther," Georges Prêtre conductor; Feb. 20: "Carmen," Georges Prêtre conductor.
GENOVA, Teatro Comunale dell'Opera (tel: 010.45.77.92) — Feb. 21: "Falstaff," Alberto Ercole conductor.
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 86.64.18) — Through April: "The Good Woman of Szechuan" (Brecht), Giorgio Strehler director.
ROME, Auditorium del Foro Italico (tel: 654.37.26) — Feb. 20: Marcella Pannini conductor (Milhaud, Mozart, Stravinsky).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11) — Feb. 20-22: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Japan City, Edo-Tokyo, Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Franco Ferrara conductor, Amakiri Azuma, Hiroko Motomiya, Kyoshi Igasaki.
•Oita Memorial Museum (tel: 403.08.80) — To Feb. 24: "Ukiyo-E Exhibition," woodblock prints (Hiroshige and Kimiyuki).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw, Grote Zaal (tel: 71.83.45) — Feb. 26: Neeme Järvi conductor, Felicity Lott soprano (Dvorák, Britten).
•University of Amsterdam, Geologisch Instituut (Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130) — To March 26: "Charles Darwin" exhibition.
•Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To Mar. 21: "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914" exhibition.
•Japan House (tel: 832.11.55) — To March 14: Exhibition of Asian art from the Irimoto Museum of Art.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Museo Picasso (tel: 319.69.02) — To Feb. 28: "Picasso Retrospective" to celebrate the centenary of his birth.
•Opera del Liceo (tel: 22.83.70) — Feb. 21: "Tosca," Daniel Litvin conductor.

LAS PALMAS, Teatro Pérez Galdós (tel: 723.47.77) — Feb. 20: "Rousse et Juillet" Portuguese National Ballet. Feb. 24-28: "Portuguese National Ensemble."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 41.44.49) — Feb. 21: "Don Giovanni".

•Philharmonie (tel: 83.49.94) — Feb. 22: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Puccini).

FRANKFURT, Deutsch-Ibero-Americanische Gesellschaft — To March 5: "Miro Graphics" exhibition.

SWITZERLAND

CNEUCHE, Casino de Carouge, rue Joseph-Girard 13 — To March 7: "Death of a Salesman" (Miller).

•Conservatoire (tel: 28.72.33) — Feb. 25: Quantum Tabacs (Haydn, Schubert, Brahms).

•Eglise Lubéronne (pl. du Bourg-de-Four) — Feb. 26: J. Delor organ (Bach, Bach-Brandt, Scheidt).

•Mairie de Satigny (tel: 28.72.33) — Feb. 21: Mauro Loguercio violin (Mozart, Brahms, Schubert).

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UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Asia Society (725 Park Ave.) — To Feb. 28: "Eight Dynasties of Chinese Painting" exhibition ranging from the eighth to the 18th century. Cooper Hewitt (tel: 860.68.98) — To April 30: "City Dwellings and Country Houses" Robert Adam and His Style" exhibition.

•Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To Mar. 21: "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914" exhibition.

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The art market

Art by Appointment to the Crown

by Esther Garcia

LONDON — It is like an ancient family home to which each generation has added a wing, a loggia, a window or a porch — finally to leave a fascinating but asymmetrical whole. The paintings, miniatures, drawings, engravings, sculpture and porcelain that make up the incalculably rich British royal art collection.

As the collection has grown during the last 500 years, the works have been moved, rearranged, neglected, restored, lovingly cherished and treated with contempt, depending on the inclination of their owners (the collection, belonging to the Crown, is held in trust by the Queen during her lifetime). The 5,000 pictures and more than twice that number of drawings, miniatures and engravings are scattered throughout the royal residences — among them Windsor, Kew, Holyrood House, Hampton Court and Buckingham Palace.

Rembrandt, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, Van Dyck; the roster reads like a Who's Who of art history. But the list of distinguished absences is almost as impressive. Conspicuously missing are Turner and most of the Impressionists. The great painters of the 19th and 20th centuries are very thinly represented. This is a dynamic and private collection, and has developed in fits and starts. It is marked by the quirks and idiosyncrasies of each sovereign and by the pressures of historical events. No attempt has been made to fill in gaps or to offer a balanced representation of the art of each period — that is left to the national museums.

The earliest pictures are portraits and miniatures exchanged for the marriage negotiations of Edward V around 1414. The most recent are paintings by contemporary British and Commonwealth artists — Winston Churchill ranks with Lowry and Paul Nash. In between, the art collection has grown with the history of the monarchy. It drastically shrank under Oliver Cromwell, was revived with the Restoration and began to be catalogued and restored under Queen Victoria.

The taste, character and income of each monarch were reflected in his acquisitions. Henry VIII, Charles I and George IV, who most notably increased the quality and scope of the collection, went about it in very different ways. Henry VIII's works of art established a magnificent setting for himself and his court. During the Tudor period, art was an integral part of court life. It was decoration, a sign of power and an emblem of wealth.

The names of the artists were often unknown and always unimportant; what mattered was the name of the owner or donor. Some of the splendid Tudor legacy, which is on permanent display at Hampton Court, demonstrates the special vigor of the period — such as the panel of the Field of Cloth of Gold — that seems to have been lost when art assumed a purely esthetic function.

Beauty for its own sake attracted Charles I, a dedicated art lover and collector who invited the greatest contemporary painters, including Rubens and Van Dyck, to his court. From the start he had an eye for quality, buying one of the masterpieces of the collection, Raphael's cartoons, when he was still Prince of Wales.

He spent recklessly, and the extent and value of what he bought are all too well recorded. A few weeks after his execution, all the king's art (except that reserved to Cromwell) was put up for sale, providing a glimpse of the international art market in 1650. The most expensive painting, sold for £2,000, was Rubens' "La Perse," now at the Prado. Leonardo's "St. John the Baptist," now at the Louvre, went for £140.



Portrait of Charles I, by Sir Anthony van Dyck.

The Baptist," now at the Louvre, went for £140. The best buy seems to have been a Rembrandt self-portrait at £5.

The last of the big spenders was George IV, whose appetite for life, friendship and beauty was as large as his disregard for expense. Gainsborough, Reynolds and Stubbs worked for him. Romney, Lawrence, Gilpin and many others benefited from his patronage. He greatly increased the number of Flemish and French works in the royal collection, since the French Revolution and the later French invasion of the Low Countries made the art market as favorable for him as it had been for the French and Flemish buyers who snapped up Charles I's art works.

George IV also left a fascinating selection of portraits of his mistresses, his horses and his friends. Garrick's portrait by Hogarth, Walter Scott by Lawrence, Stubbs' portrait of the King's favorite saddle horses and Gainsborough's model of Perdita Robinson show the wide spectrum of his interests.

Queen Victoria's strong, narrow range of taste allowed for many portraits of her family and of her pet spaniel, Dash, but left one of the most noticeable holes in the collection: She refused to acquire any of Turner's works and privately told her children that she thought him mad. Prince Albert was interested in making the Royal Collection visible "to benefit the public." Many of the pictures were first shown at the Great London Exhibition of 1851 and, gradually, some of the royal residences with their art treasures began to be opened to the public.

In 1940 a German bomb made a direct hit on the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, nearly destroying the building. When it came time to rebuild the chapel, Queen Elizabeth II decided to transform it into an art gallery where some of the outstanding works in her private collection could be shown to the public.

The Queen's Gallery opened in 1962 and has since held exhibitions of Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Dutch painting, Leonardo, Holbein

and, through Feb. 28, Canaletto. Everything from the new trim on the walls to the red-lined guards in top hats, the wooden benches, the ormolu clock that works to the minute and the silk-lined rooms, proclaims the effort toward perfection. It is not like a museum but more like a house just before a party.

The Queen's Pictures are looked after by a curator, whose title is Surveyor. The first to hold the office was a competent and overconscientious Dutchman, Abraham van der Doort, appointed by Charles I. Despondent over losing a miniature that the king prized he committed suicide. Notoriety does not often visit the servants of royalty, and the next Surveyor to create a stir was Anthony Blunt, in office from 1945 to 1972. Blunt continued as the Queen's adviser on the collection until 1979, when it was revealed in the press that he had been carrying on a double life as a spy and recruiting agent for the Soviet Union. It also emerged that he had confessed in 1964 and had been granted immunity from prosecution.

A well-managed double life means that both lives, particularly the public one, must carry conviction. Blunt was an outstanding curator and interest in the royal art collection was boosted by a vast exhibition, "The King's Pictures," that he organized and cataloged in 1947.

Blunt's successor, Sir Oliver Millar, has organized the next exhibition at the Queen's Gallery, "Kings and Queens," which opens on April 30 for a year. It focuses on portraits of royalty, including Holbein's of King Henry VIII.

The curious mixture of reticence and lime-light that surrounds British royalty spills over onto the Queen's pictures. But gradually the public is becoming acquainted with a haphazard but magnificent art collection that shows as much light on the history of art as it does on the history of England.

The Queen's Gallery, at Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, is open weekdays 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Ending the Canadian Identity Crisis

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Until very recently, the artist in Canada was in a grossly anomalous position, in a land peopled in the main by emigrants from Britain, France and the rest of Europe, and with the United States to the south of a border that is for the most part no more than a line on the map, it was natural for the Canadian artist either to look to the homelands across the water for his tradition, (as did for example, Jean-Paul Riopelle, who though born in Montreal in 1923 has lived and worked in Paris since 1947 without losing his Canadian citizenship) or to become a part of the cosmopolitan and international movements in the United States.

In the past two or three decades, however, Canadian art has begun to find an identity of its own, as is well exemplified in Canadian Art in Britain at the Canada House Cultural Center, Trafalgar Square, London S.W.1 to March 9. For the last eight years the cultural department of the Canadian High Commission in London has been mounting shows of Canadian art, but to celebrate the refurbishment and extension of the galleries, (and the provision of an auditorium, cinema and books and records library, officially opened at the beginning of this month by the Queen Mother), the inaugural exhibition is a loan show of Canadian contemporary works from British collections.

Senior among the 53 artists represented is

Even in the 1920s-born painters a strand of "Canadianism" may already be discerned, a grafting on to old ideas and techniques of a new and expansive vision.

as Sam Krizan and Robert Sinclair, both born in 1939.

Even in the 1920s-born painters a strand of "Canadianism" may already be discerned, a grafting on to old ideas and techniques of a new and expansive vision, which holds good equally in the abstractions from cityscape and landscape by Riopelle, the sparser and more abstract works of Ewen (who has been selected to represent Canada at this year's Venice Biennale), the landscapes of Tanabe, which also

have an oriental component, as one might expect from an artist who has worked in Tokyo on a Canada Council grant, and Kiyoaki's visualizations of Italian landscapes.

The Canadian component finds special fulfillment in Robert Sinclair's massive "Canada Classic: Mountains 3" and in the paintings and prints of Alex Colville, who is a founder and principal member of the Canadian school of Magic Realist artists.

The printmakers, no matter where they originate — Sybil Andrews in England, Ladislav Guderna in Czechoslovakia, Edward Bartram and Chris Woods in Canada — or the long period of time that they span — Andrews' first exhibition was in 1928, Woods' more than 40 years later — have all been in the forefront of innovation, and bring to the making of graphics an enterprise and liveliness remarkable even in an inventive field.

The same may be said of Canadian sculpture, in this show less adequately represented than are the other media, though those pieces that are here are of consistently high quality. Work ranges from the bronzes of modelers Kosso Eloul, Sorel Etrog and Eli Iser (these three reflecting their studies in Israel, which has a long tradition of bronze working), through the welded steel sculpture of Victor Tolsey and Gerald Gladstone, and the marble carving of Daniel Courcier to the pioneer nail and panel constructions of David Partridge, whose work is well-known in England from his frequent exhibitions here from 1956 to 1974.

Remembering Joyce

Continued from page 7W

consciously. One might remark that Joyce invented the subliminal technique before the advertising industry discovered it.

To sum it up, don't work at "Ulysses"; let Joyce do it. I hope that nobody will play back to me this counsel on how to read Joyce in the case of "Finnegan's Wake," a book which I fear does demand work on the part of the reader. It is quite possibly a defect in me, but I cannot help feeling that in "Finnegan's Wake," Joyce went off the deep end. I find it in large part unreadable, exception made for such passages as the Anna Livia Plurabelle opening, with its satiny sound; or the riotously comical description, letter by letter of the missive found on a dump, defiled by hen droppings; or the creation of the all-embracing character of H.C. Earwicker (Here Comes Everybody). Most of the rest of "Finnegan's Wake" seems to me to fall into the category of puzzles rather than that of literature; the unraveling of the puzzle requires more effort than the result warrants. Homer nodded, and got long afterward fell asleep for good.

This in no way diminished my admiration for "Ulysses," about which opinion today seems more or less unanimous; but this was far from being the case in the early years of its life. Some of the criticism leveled at "Ulysses" was obviously inspired by envy like that of Gertrude Stein. "Why do you continue to lay such emphasis in 'transition' on the work of that fifth-rate politician?" she asked Eugene Jolas, and William Shirer reports that she called the reading of "Ulysses" a waste of time: "Joyce is a second-rate writer, really. Compared to me anyway."

It was probably his Puritanism which led

Bernard Shaw to call "Ulysses" "a revolting record of a disgusting phase of civilization," not simply the desire to be the only Irish people on the English literary beach. D.H. Lawrence was sour, describing his great contemporary as "a preacher, a Jesuit preacher, who believes in the cross upside down." Frank Harris sneered: "Just another of those Thomas Hardy who never got anywhere near a woman." Frank Harris admitted freely that he had occasionally gotten near a woman, but his widow has been quoted as having said: "If Frank did the things he said he did, he'd then done on the running board of our car as we drove across France together." Helena Rubinstein's comment probably does not come under the heading of literary criticism. She said that Joyce "smelled bad, couldn't see and ate like a bird." So much for James Joyce.

So I didn't know James Joyce. The closest I came to it was knowing his son Giorgio, very slightly, in 1939. I believe his father was conscious of my existence, but I am less sure that Giorgio was. We were both members of a group of former Montparnassians who had found a new focus in a small and otherwise uninteresting hotel on the rue Saint-Benoit called the Montmartre, where my only direct connection with the Montmartre was that I was interested in the same girl he was. She was a decorative creature who was replored to have the most beautiful breasts in Saint-Germain-des-Prés, and as I saw her, dressed, it seemed quite likely. I never succeeded in verifying the public rumor, but I gather that Giorgio did.

My only success with her was to be allowed to lend her my copy of the collected poems of T.S. Eliot, which she never returned. So much for T.S. Eliot.

And again Joyce.



It was probably his Puritanism which led

On the Thin Edge of Debacle

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — It does not take much to tip the scales at auction, as could be verified in a sale of important Japanese prints conducted this week at Drouot by Jean-Louis Picard, one of the best French auctioneers, with the assistance of the experts Guy and Thierry Portier. When the sale was done, a fifth of the items in value remained unsold; the score, not bad as the market stands these days, barely reflects the fact that the sale came close to turning into a rout during the first hour.

A number of factors combined to create a difficult situation. First were the contingencies that are part of the art market life: A major Japanese collector, Kintji Shimo, who had been an important buyer at previous sales, was prevented from coming by flu. True, a dealer known to act as his agent sat in the room and actually bought the most expensive lot — 25 prints from a marvelous series of landscapes by Hokusai done between 1835 and 1839 as illustrations to a 12th-century anthology, "The Hundred Poems." The impressions were mostly very fine with fresh colors, but a bit closely trimmed in the margins. Moreover, the incomplete series — it includes 27 views — had been pieced together from different sets by the late Gerald Gidwitz, the well-known Chicago collector: \$14,570 francs (about \$135,000) is a fair price.

But there is all the difference in the world between a professional agent acting coolly and a collector attending in person and getting carried away by enthusiasm. As ill luck would have it, another major U.S. collector involved in preparing an exhibition of his own prints was also conspicuously absent. More unfortunate still, Seiji Nishi, the leading Japanese dealer also ailing, was unable to make it over to Paris. February is decidedly a bad month for auctions.

Quite often his prints just missed it. A typical instance is the superb print done by Haruki Kubo in 1765 showing a young woman standing in front of an evergreen tree. The impression is perfect. It was acquired by one of the greatest print collectors of all times, the French jeweler Henri Vever, and exhibited in 1913 at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs as part of the epoch-making Japanese print show.

On the other hand, the masterpiece is slightly cropped. When it was sold at Sotheby's as part of the Vever collection in March, 1975, it brought £25 (about 7,000 French francs at the time). This week it was bought at 35,770 francs (including the extra charge added to the hammer price). There was a real bidder up to 35,770 francs — I sat next to him. Compared with the Vever sale, it would have left a very decent profit margin.

This happened several times, making it touch and go for comparable prints. I saw a London dealer buying a fine Kiyonaga, the first in the sale, at 11,420 francs, right in the middle of the estimate bracket. In a different

context, he might have gone for another or two. But one could tell from the mixture of slight irritation and amusement on his face that he just wasn't in the mood to go along with the game and play into the hands of the unidentified vendor to reach the undisclosed reserve price. Two of the Kiyonaga prints that were just as good remained unsold.

The best auctioneer in the world has a hard time overcoming such a handicap and it obviously cramped Picard's style. (It is a moot question whether awareness of a possible problem stopped him from advertising the auction other than in trade journals, in sharp contrast to the Le Véel sale, held last November, where all-time highs were reached.)

In this part of the sale, none of the great artists were spared, not even Utamaro, whose brilliant set of seven prints — two triptychs plus a single print — of geishas offering a parody of the Korean ambassadorial procession to the Edo court in the late 18th century was stranded at 39,070 francs.

One fluke warded off the tide of disaster. A Jordanian buyer, hitherto unknown, turned out of the blue and, bidding through an agent, bought a number of pieces, with a judicious understanding of the right prices. Immediately after Utamaro failed to sell, he bought another for 66,570 francs: It was sold in London as part of the second Vever sale in March, 1975, for £5,402.

Soon after Picard sold the 814,570-franc set by Hokusai to a Japanese buyer, he recovered his composure and stepped up the pace. Things went well from there on. Virtually everything was sold to the second part. French collectors buying briskly items that were mostly under 10,000 francs. Right at the end the strong interest that has been perceptible for a while in 20th-century prints such as those by Hasui (1883-1957) was confirmed — one went up to 2,780 francs.

Talent and circumstance had stemmed disaster. But it was a close shave.

All-American Days in the Netherlands

by Jules B. Farber

AMSTERDAM — This is the year of the American artist in the Netherlands. Neil Jenney and Julian Schnabel have just been in Amsterdam for their Stedelijk Museum openings and Jonathan Borofsky is unveiling his mammoth installations this weekend in Rotterdam's Boymans-van Beuningen Museum. Many more U.S. painters, photographers and graphic artists are coming, including Sean Rothenberg, Robert Mangold and David Salle.

While the accent is clearly on the hottest contemporary painters and photographers, there are nostalgic nods to Whistler, Man Ray, Mary Cassatt, John Sloan, John Marin, Grant Wood and Edward Hopper. These all-American exhibitions were sparked by the Netherlands-America Bicentennial Committee's celebration marking 200 years of diplomatic and trade relations — the United States' longest unbroken foreign tie, which began on April 19, 1782 when John Adams became America's first ambassador here and got Dutch bank loans to keep the fledgling nation afloat.

The Stedelijk's current exhibitions include the realist Jenney (through March 7) and the first big retrospective of Schnabel's controversial and mammoth compositions (through March 14). Rothenberg will show recent canvases (Oct. 15 through Nov. 28) and the minimalist painter Mangold closes the Stedelijk series (Oct. 22 through Dec. 5).

Attention this week has focused on Borofsky, who has worked with two assistants for the last month in the Boymans-van Beuningen Museum on two colossal installations. For one, he teetered on a long ladder to create on the ceiling a black silhouetted man wearing a 1950s-style hat, having a ruby for a heart and carrying a suitcase. Borofsky used 90 transparent panels measuring 30 meters long on the work, which is lit from above in the windowless room. The other installation is based on five black silhouetted men, reaching the ceiling and slowly swinging motorized right arms holding hammers. The museum is also showing three Borofsky drawings from his collection in this exhibition, which runs through April 4.

Amsterdam's American Graffiti Gallery, at Berenstraat 20 in the *centrum*, is showing Borofsky paintings and drawings through March 28, along with works by two other young Americans, Elizabeth Murray and Michael Hurson. Apeldoorn's Van Reekum Museum is showing Borofsky paintings and drawings until March 14.

Elsewhere around the Netherlands, the Van Reekum's major exhibition is "Object/Illusion/Reality" with 12 American photographers' work (through March 14). "American Life in Prints" will also be on view in that museum in July.

Man Ray's photographs are coming (May 9 through June 27) to the Boymans-van Beuningen, which closes the year of the American artist in December with a major exhibition of Salle's paintings. The Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam will have "American Graphics, 1860-1940" assembled by the Philadelphia Museum of Art (May 13 through Aug. 7) and Rotterdam's municipally sponsored Venster Gallery (Oude Binnenvest 113) has scheduled Vernon Fisher's mixed-media works (March 26 through April 27) and Keith Haring's drawings (April 29 through June 1). And the Corps de Garde, a foundation with an artists-in-residence program in Groningen (Oude Boterstraat 74), will have Doris Cypis working on space installations to be exhibited in June, while Dan Graham will come in the fall to do an architectural video installation piece.

AUCTION SALES

Phillips

established London 1796

DeLorean Puts Firm Into Receiver's Hands

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — John Z. DeLorean placed his company in voluntary receivership Friday in a final attempt to keep his luxury sports car in production after the British government refused him any more funding.

The government, which has put almost \$80 million into the company, has ruled out any further aid for the Belfast automakers.

Mr. DeLorean, who founded the firm with British government financing in 1976, said he was "delighted" with the decision of the government to allow the appointment of a receiver.

"It means that the government has effectively wiped out £70 million worth of debts, and that is very positive," the former General Motors vice president said.

The receivers, Sir Kenneth Cork and Paul Shewell, said between £40 million and £50 million was needed within the next five weeks if the Belfast plant is to survive.

Sir Kenneth said a number of businessmen were interested in the project, but he declined to name them.

On the issue of writing off the debt liability of the DeLorean U.S. parent company, Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior said the government was "out surrendering anything of practical value."

Forecasting critics of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's han-



John Z. DeLorean

ding of the DeLorean venture, he said the government would not have "any credibility left" if it put more public money into the company.

The receivers said a new trading company was being established immediately. The aim is to maintain a limited program of car production at the West Belfast plant.

In a critical statement on Mr. DeLorean's operations, the British government said the receivers' plan did not give the plant an assured future.

Mr. Prior told Parliament, "There can be no guarantee that through reconstruction a secure way ahead can be found."

Closure of the plant, which employs 1,500 persons in a high unemployment area, would be a bad blow for Northern Ireland. The jobless rate of 20 percent in West Belfast is almost twice the British average.

Mr. DeLorean had made "very considerable management and marketing mistakes," he said. "It was far too ambitious to talk of sales of 18,000 to 20,000 cars — a more realistic figure would have been 8,500 to 9,000."

The DeLorean product, a stainless-steel sports car, is sold only in the United States. Sales have been hit badly by the slump in the U.S. car market.

Recuperation of a voluntary nature does not affect the powers of the receivers but is important in terms of morale and goodwill for the company.

Mr. DeLorean said, "Everything depends now on how the American dealers and my backers in the United States will react to the fact that the receiver has been called in."

Dresdner Bank Sees Deficit on Current Account

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank said Friday it does not agree with the recent Bundesbank forecast of a balanced 1982 West German current account but that it is optimistic that last year's improvement will continue.

A balanced account would require a trade surplus approximately twice the 1981 surplus of 27.9 billion Deutsche marks, it said in a review of the trade position.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl said in a speech last week that he expects the 1982 current account to be in balance or even show a small surplus, after last year's provisional 17.5 billion DM deficit.

Dresdner Bank said the weak domestic economy and the currently weak mark mean a strong rise in the trade surplus is possible this year, but by no means certain.

It said: "It favors a forecast that the 1982 current account will continue to show a deficit of 'several billion marks' though it did not give a specific figure."

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Italy Asks ENI Board, Chairman to Resign

Reuters

ROME — Gianni de Michelis, Italy's holdings minister, said Friday that he requested the resignation of the entire executive council of state energy corporation, ENI, including its chairman, Alberto Grandi.

A ministry statement said the resignations were sought as part of a move to remodel the statutes and management of the corporation along more businesslike lines. Mr. Grandi has been chairman since May, 1980.

2 Firms Win Indonesian Factory Contract

Reuters

JAKARTA — Thyssen Rheinstahl of West Germany, and Kellogg Overseas Corp. of the United States signed a contract Friday with the Indonesian state oil company Pertamina for the construction of a \$1.2 billion aromatics complex in the south Sumatran town of Pekaj.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Pertamina president Yohu Sumbono said the plant will begin operations in 1986 and would give Indonesia self-sufficiency in raw material supplies for the manufacture of polyester fibers for textiles.

Fokker Considers Cooperation With Airbus

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Fokker is considering cooperation with the Airbus Industrie consortium on a new 150-seat aircraft, but no agreement has been made, a Fokker spokesman said Friday.

Fokker recently dropped plans for a similar aircraft, the MDF-100, with McDonnell Douglas. But Thursday Economics Minister Jan Terlouw said that the 1.7 billion guilders (\$650 million) the government had reserved for the MDF-100 is still available for a new project. He added that Fokker should consider cooperation with Boeing or Airbus, or at a later stage again with McDonnell Douglas.

Ford France Plans Layoffs in Bordeaux Plant

Reuters

PARIS — Ford France plans reduced work affecting most of the 3,200 workers at its Bordeaux plant during the next three months, it announced Friday.

Workers producing automatic gearboxes, of which about 75 percent are exported to the United States, will be laid off for 18 days in March, 11 days in April and nine days in May, it said. Workers producing front axle motors will be laid off for two days in April and two in May.

Toyo Kogyo to Supply Parts to Ford for '83

Reuters

HIROSHIMA — Toyo Kogyo has agreed to supply Ford Motor with axles and transmission units for 1983 car models, it said Friday.

The Japanese company would not say how many of the parts it will supply, but has planned supplying 20,000 to 25,000 axle and transmission units a month for the 160cc Ford Escort and Mercury Lynx since May, 1980. Ford owns 24.7 percent of Toyo Kogyo.

Hoogovens Says It Needs \$250 Million in Aid

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Estel Hoogovens will need 650 million guilders (\$250 million) of additional government aid in coming years, following its break with Estel Hoofsch Werke, the Hoogovens board and union representatives said after a meeting Friday.

Board chairman Jan Hoogovens said the steel company has investment plans requiring 1 billion guilders, but is unable to finance them. It earlier received 350 million guilders of state aid in subordinated loans.

Nissan Reportedly to Delay U.K. Plant Decision

Reuters

LONDON — Nissan Motor will delay deciding on its proposal to build a £300-million to £400-million car plant in Britain for several more months, industry sources said Friday.

Talks with the Industry Department were continuing Friday. The project was first discussed early last year.

The sources said the car industry in the EEC is anxious to hold Nissan to a plan of buying at least 60 percent of parts locally, rising later to 80 percent. Nissan is said to fear such high levels would hurt profits.

OPEC Applies New Pressure to West — By Borrowing

By David Ignatius
AP-Dow Jones

BAHRAIN — Abdulla Saudi, president of one of the largest banks in the Arab world, is arranging loans these days for some unlikely borrowers: Needy oil exporters.

Mr. Saudi's Arab Banking Corp. put together a \$250-million loan last fall for Libya, whose revenue has plummeted because of the oil glut. And in the last few weeks, the bank has been negotiating a \$1-billion line of credit for Venezuela, another leading OPEC member that is having cash-flow problems.

"With the exception of two or three OPEC countries, all of them will be borrowing this year," he said. He is worried that with these oil exporters joining the queue for already tight credit, "this will be a difficult year" for international bankers.

Many Western bankers agree with Mr. Saudi. The problem is that in recent months some cash-hungry OPEC nations, caught almost by surprise by the oil glut and declining revenue, have been stepping up their borrowing from Western banks. At the same time, the richest OPEC countries are withdrawing some bank deposits as they switch to longer-term investments.

The result, in the view of Martin Keyzer, an economist with the OECD, is that this year "there will be a drop in funds available for oew lending" to other nations.

'A Big Pinch'

Such a credit squeeze could be bad news for some borrowers. If the competition for funds pushes up interest rates, as many bankers expect, the highest-risk borrowers, particularly some in Eastern Europe and Latin America, could be crowded out.

The receivers said a new trading company was being established immediately. The aim is to maintain a limited program of car production at the West Belfast plant.

In a critical statement on Mr. DeLorean's operations, the British government said the receivers' plan did not give the plant an as-

tered out of the commercial market this year. Stronger borrowers, such as Chile and Argentina, could also have trouble obtaining new loans. And Mr. Keyzer said that he worries that even "prime credit risks," such as Belgium, Ireland and Denmark "are going to feel a big pinch."

As a group, the OPEC countries became net borrowers during the third quarter of 1981, taking out more funds than they deposited. According to the Bank for International Settlements, new OPEC borrowings nearly doubled during the third quarter, to \$2.4 billion from \$1.3 billion in the second quarter.

Meanwhile, according to the bank, OPEC countries withdrew about \$700 million from their Western bank accounts.

Based on the third-quarter figures, the latest available, a BIS official said: "The trend will continue. These figures can only become larger."

That OPEC deposits are likely to be a fact of life for some time is a potential worry for the banks. It was the petro-dollar surplus that in recent years provided a cushion of liquidity for oew international lending. In 1980, for example, OPEC countries made net deposits (deposits less borrowings and withdrawals) of \$33.9 billion. But through the first nine months of 1981, BIS said, OPEC's net deposits declined to \$4.6 billion. Mr. Keyzer predicted that this year the net inflow of funds from OPEC could fall to zero.

Bankers said the slowdown in OPEC deposits is partly the result of a balance-of-payments squeeze, caused by falling oil revenue and higher-than-anticipated OPEC spending. But the bankers also said it reflects a shift in the investment strategy

of some high-surplus OPEC countries — away from bank deposits toward longer-term and potentially higher-yielding investments, such as real estate, securities and direct corporate loans.

Universal Demand

The demand for cash is strongest in countries such as Nigeria and Venezuela, where large populations require heavy development spending. But even in Saudi Arabia, whose small population makes it in theory, a "low absorber," there has been a surprising demand for funds to support development projects, new industries, military spending and, last year, heavy loans to war-afflicted Iraq.

Meanwhile, OPEC oil income is slipping. Figures compiled by Bankers Trust, show that OPEC's export volume dropped 16 percent last year from the 1980 level, while the value of these exports fell 10 percent. The bank said that means OPEC oil revenue fell by between \$20 billion and \$30 billion.

Most analysts estimate that last year's OPEC surplus totaled \$60 billion, about half what had been forecast and down sharply from the 1980 total of \$126 billion calculated by the Bank of England.

This year, the OPEC surplus will be smaller still. The OECD predicted in December that the 1982 surplus would total \$35 billion. But Mr. Keyzer has slashed his forecast to \$15 billion to \$20 billion. And an economist with Dawa Securities has predicted an OPEC deficit this year — anywhere from \$3 billion to \$66 billion, depending on oil demand.

The sagging surplus and the desire of

OPEC countries to protect the capital they have accumulated help explain their apparent move toward longer-term, no-bank investments.

According to the Bank of England, during the first nine months of last year OPEC countries invested \$13.6 billion in non-bank investments outside the United States and Britain, more than double what they deposited with Western banks during the same period.

Most bankers believe that both borrowers and lenders will adapt fairly quickly to this year's tight international lending market. Murad Ali Murad, the manager of the Saudi National Commercial Bank unit in Bahrain, predicted a range of adjustments: "Maybe the spreads on loans are going to go higher; maybe countries like Brazil and Mexico will have difficulty in raising the huge amounts of money they are talking about; maybe the International Monetary Fund and World Bank will have to contribute more."

The cash crunch for Western banks should also be eased by high interest rates and the recession — which are both likely to draw available funds into the international banking sector and away from long-term investments. Mr. Keyzer, for example, estimated that a 1-percentage-point increase in U.S. interest rates results in an increase of \$5 billion to \$6 billion in funds available for lending in the Euro-market.

Ultimately, the OPEC countries will respond to the market by reducing their development spending to match their oil income. "The OPEC countries will start cutting their coats according to the cloth, which is becoming smaller," Mr. Murad said.

Stock Prices Close Lower In New York

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after standing still for about half the session, closed lower Friday as interest-rate conscious investors waited for the government's latest money-supply figures.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the money supply, as measured by M-1, fell \$3.1 billion to \$446.3 billion for the week ended Feb. 10.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which managed to gain 1.33 points Thursday, dropped almost eight points before closing off 4.66 at 824.30. The Dow's closing low over the past 12 months was \$82.01 on Sept. 25, 1981.

Declines led advances 806-538, among the 1,804 issues traded on the New York exchange, and NYSE volume was 51.34 million shares, down from the 62.81 million traded Thursday.

Analysts said there was little in the news background during the day to influence the market in either direction, but said some traders were anxious prior to the Fed's report on the money supply.

Bankers Trust Friday lowered its broker loan rate to 15.5 percent from 16.4 percent. Chemical Bank lowered its broker loan rate to 16 percent from 16.5 percent.

The Commerce Department reported Friday that the personal income of Americans went up just 0.2 percent last month as Social Security withholding taxes rose.

Contributions to Social Security increased \$3.5 billion in January at an annual rate, a figure subtracted from personal income by government analysis. The increase resulted from a jump in the tax rate from 6.65 percent to 6.70 percent, while the taxable wage base went from \$29,700 to \$32,400.

December's figures were revised to show a decline of slightly less than one-tenth of a percent instead of the originally reported 0.2 percent increase. The last previous decline was a drop of about the same size in July, 1975.

Chrysler Sells Off Its Tank Subsidiary

Reuters

DETROIT — Chrysler said Friday it is selling its defense subsidiary to General Dynamics for \$348.5 million, subject to government approval.

Chrysler President Lee Iacocca said in a statement that the sale would allow Chrysler to concentrate all its resources on car and truck operations.

Chrysler Defense comprises five plants and employs 7,000 people. It has contracts which expire at the end of next year to produce M-1 and M-60 tanks for the Defense Department at government-owned facilities in Warren, Mich., and Lima, Ohio.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 17, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF.	NL	GDR	BLF.	SEK	JPY	DKM
Amsterdam	2.59	4.812	101.70	43.12	12.954	—	8.02	37.32	11.42	—
Antwerp (1)	2.59	4.792	101.70	43.12	12.954	—	8.02	37.32	11.42	—

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

National Westminster Bank has announced a number of appointments. Philip W. Watson has been named chief executive for British business and W. Jeff Benson, who held that post, has been named a deputy chairman. Appointed as deputy group chief executives were Denis M. Child and Gordon F. Jones.

Charles F. Green was named

general manager of financial control division, and he will be succeeded as general manager, business development division, by Thomas P. Frost. Philip Gire will become general manager, domestic banking division following the retirement of Maurice R. Denton. Mr. Gire will be succeeded as general manager, related banking services division, by John Plescott, currently deputy general manager, international banking division.

* * *

Citicorp has announced that Arthur H. Grandy, vice president and head of its operations in Thailand for the past three years, has been named as senior credit officer for Australia. Tatsumi Kubota, a vice president, has been named senior officer for Thailand. Sheldon E. Boege, also a vice president, has been appointed senior officer for the Middle East.

* * *

Howard Smith, president of Newsweek International, has been named a senior vice president of Newsweek Inc.

* * *

General Motors has appointed Ferdinand P.J. Bischler, previously vice president of GM in Europe, to the post of president of Adam Opel in West Germany.

Sheldon E. Boege

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

	1981	1980
Revenue.....	7,210	6,410
Net Loss.....	139	493
Profits.....	—	—
Per Share.....	5.03	5.03

* Net after preferred dividends.

Malaysia

	1981	1980
Revenue.....	1,330	1,250
Profits.....	60.0	89.2
Per Share.....	0.95	0.92

Netherlands

	1981	1980
Revenue.....	109,600	94,200
Profits.....	263.0	276.3
Per Share.....	8.85	9.72

United States

	1981	1980
Revenue.....	621.0	658.0
Net Loss.....	47.2	29.0
Year	1981	1980
Revenue.....	2,000	2,000
Net Loss.....	134.6	200.8

Colgate-Palmolive

	1981	1980
Revenue.....	1,240	1,220
Profits.....	39.4	41.1
Per Share.....	0.48	0.50
Year	1981	1980
Revenue.....	5,260	5,130
Profits.....	208.4	194.6
Per Share.....	2.35	2.38

First Boston

	1981	1980
Revenue.....	113.9	47.1
Profits.....	24.0	12.0
Per Share.....	4.38	0.75
Year	1981	1980
Revenue.....	297.5	214.2
Profits.....	44.2	33.9
Per Share.....	8.85	6.23

Fruhauf

	1981	1980
Revenue.....	513.9	516.5
Profits.....	0.78	14.82
Per Share.....	0.86	1.21
Year	1981	1980
Revenue.....	2,160	2,000
Profits.....	21.24	32.21
Per Share.....	1.74	2.43

Gillette

	1981	1980
Revenue.....	577.8	628.2
Profits.....	25.6	24.6
Per Share.....	0.28	0.22
Year	1981	1980
Revenue.....	2,550	2,200
Profits.....	120.2	124.0
Per Share.....	4.11	4.11

French Production Up 1.5%

PARIS — France's industrial production index rose a provisional 1.5 percent in December, after remaining unchanged in November, the National Statistics Institute said Friday.

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- All interest paid is net and without deductions (taxes, etc.) on source.
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DOLLAR (Can.)	17 %
PESETA (Span.)	15,25%
DOLLAR (U.S.)	17 %
STERLING (£)	15,75%
FRANC (French)	9,75%
MARK (Deutsch)	12,75%
FRANC (Swiss)	9,5 %

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The London Business School plans to appoint a Lecturer in Business Policy to join the multi-disciplinary team in the field of General Management. The successful applicant will teach on the full range of post-graduate and post-experience courses. He or she should have demonstrated a strong commitment to research, preferably with a comparative international perspective.

Starting salary will depend on experience and qualifications and will be in the upper half of the Lecturer scale, £10,302 to £13,827 inclusive of London Allowance.

For further particulars, please write to:

The Faculty Dean,
London Business School, Sussex Place,
Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA.

Applications with detailed C.V. should reach the School by 30th March 1982.

London
Business
School

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- Approximately 2 to 5 years experience in international banking.
- Strong knowledge of credit analysis and Euro-currency lending.
- Fluency in English is essential. Knowledge of German or Italian would be an advantage.

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Banque de la Société Financière Européenne,
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If your personality and experience qualify you for one of the vacant positions, and you wish to actively contribute to the success of an up-and-coming company, then please call for a first, totally confidential information exchange. Mr. André Ruf in Switzerland on 021-261028 or, better, write with a complete c.v. photo, and telephone / telex contacts, quoting reference INT/EM/1.

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AND HUMAN RIGHTS
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Requirements include advanced training in economics, political science, international relations, or law, with 3 to 5 years' relevant experience; familiarity with development strategies and their consequences; ability to relate research to program strategy; strongly analytical, organizational and writing skills; fluency in French. Previous field experience in West Africa and/or other developing regions; understanding of minority and equity and justice problems of ethnic and social minorities, refugees, migrants, and low-income women; knowledge of issues of political economy in the Third World are also preferred.

This will be a two-year appointment.

Applications should be submitted by March 21, 1982 to:

Ms. Joan C. Carroll, Administrative Officer, Office of Personnel Services,

The Ford Foundation

320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 1001

ACROSS

1 —days (youth)
5 Interpret
10 Bone
15 Rude critic
21 Turn from
Paris
23 Frightening
24 Preserve feed
25 Lots of terra firma?
27 Phlebian stores?
29 Extensions
30 Pomander
31 Lacquer
32 Hot time in Paris
33 "Tis, to Tactus
34 Feed feasters for a fee
35 Fruity blends
36 Matador's millions
37 Bedpost
40 Protector of Hector
41 Last of a litany
42 Towel word
43 Ultimatum
44 Seeing red
45 Stupidity
51 Roses' partner
52 Looked searchingly
53 "—intense young man": W.S.C.
55 Prex for John or
of the
56 Salamanders
57 One of a Latin tribe
58 Colette novel
59 Tiny locks
60 Ice-cold shower
61 Playmate of his
62 Business firm
63 Pungent mellowing
65 Inst. at Fort Worth
66 Pork-barrel
67 Comedians
68 Investors' concern
69 Gather, as
71 Decalogue
72 Adverb

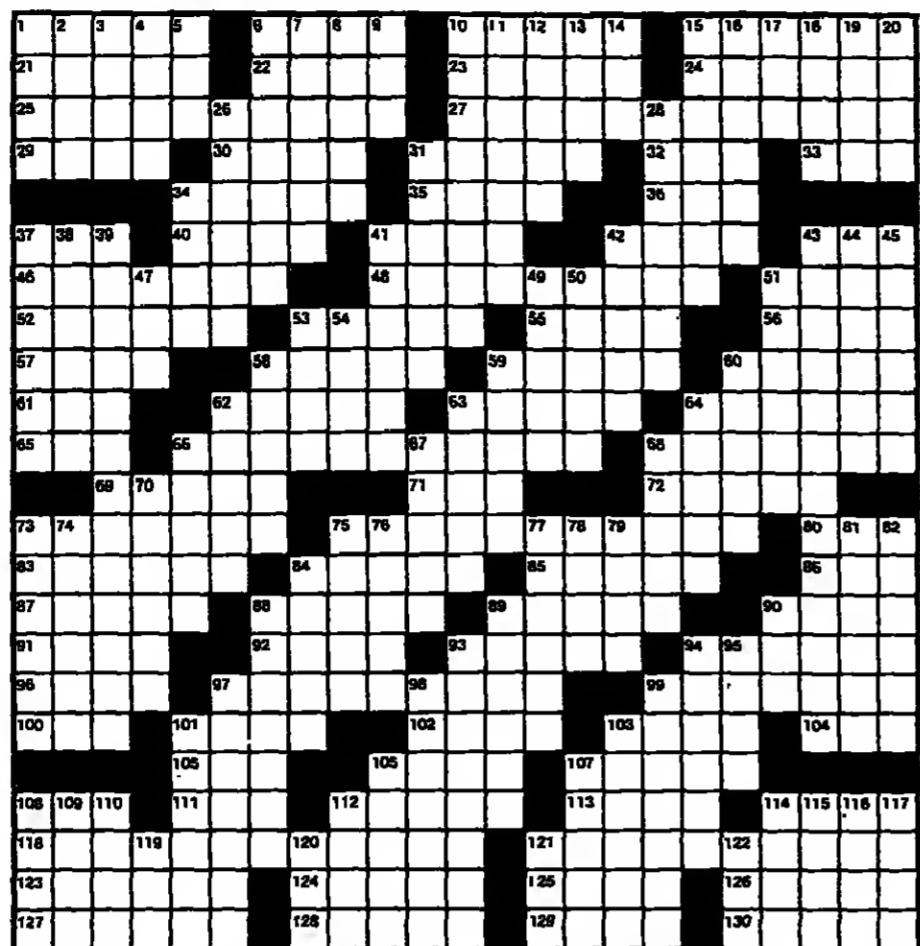
ACROSS

72 Extraordinary people
73 He pettiffs
75 Waterless pool?
80 Cancho
82 As expected
84 Assail
85 Trunk in a trunk
86 Toplin creation
87 Like surf in a storm
88 Detection device
89 Sputnik
90 "Turandot" character
91 American suffragist
92 Neighbor of Wash.
93 Move furtively
94 Position taken by Palmer
95 "Twirling Machine" painter
96 Which E is? He wrote "The House of Fame"
100 Former univ. students
101 Small sum
102 U.S. citizen, e.g.
103 Weigh unit
104 Simous shape
106 Daughter of Cadmus
106 Raised
107 Stood
108 Corolla petal
111 Kind of cross
112 Extravagant
113 Boss of first
114 Tasse's patron
115 Stock cars?
121 Better spouse in N.Y.C.
123 Undivided
124 D'Artagnan's saddle
125 He ran with the band in 1978
126 S.A. city
127 Stop
128 Meeting on the fly
129 Stow novel
130 Dull finish

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Investment Opportunities By Reginald L. Johnson



DOWN

1. F.D.R.'s mother
2. Asseverate
3. Plasterer's need
4. Isn't up to par
5. Painter Prez.
6. Took turns
7. Clearn a tape
8. Modifit
9. Wood, e.g.
10. Elate
11. Takes up again
12. La Douce et al.
13. Delinieate
14. "the Lip"
15. Merry-andrews
16. Puts one's hat in the ring
17. Within: Comb., form
18. Statement from Galveston

DOWN

19. Waveskosh
20. Maximus
21. Emcee
22. Stiff
23. Unbeatable
24. Painter Prez.
25. Gunpowder
26. Plot target
27. Clearr
28. Modifit
29. Wood, e.g.
30. Elate
31. Takes up again
32. La Douce et al.
33. Delinieate
34. "the Lip"
35. Merry-andrews
36. Puts one's hat in the ring
37. Within: Comb., form
38. Statement from Galveston

DOWN

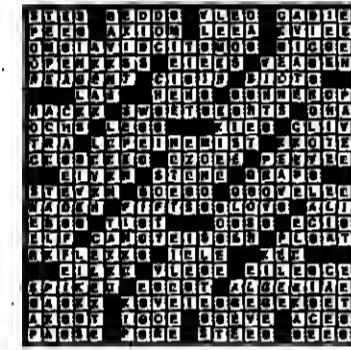
48. Circus
49. Maximus
50. Haunts
51. Turnoff
52. Buzzing
53. Middle: Prefix
54. Star is rising
55. But, by my sooth she'll
56. Gourmand's delight
57. Lacking pep
58. Memos from Sec. Regan?
59. Elate
60. Takes up again
61. La Douce et al.
62. Delinieate
63. "the Lip"
64. Merry-andrews
65. Puts one's hat in the ring
66. Within: Comb., form
67. Statement from Galveston

DOWN

73. Flies
74. Forunner
75. Rivalries of Persians
76. Turnoff
77. Buzzing
78. Middle: Prefix
79. Colt or filly
80. Press
81. Jousting needs
82. Moths harmful to trees
83. Birthplace of Henry of Navarre
84. Press
85. Expatiate
86. Camp
87. Birthplace of Henry of Navarre
88. Allowance for waste
89. To live, to live
90. "Q.B." Univ. Book
91. Adherent
92. Bazaar
93. Bosses of the flock

101. Tall caps
102. Pimp girlin' W.W. II
103. "Good!"
107. Man in a cast
108. Served per
109. Teely
110. Little subway riders
112. Supreme, in Stuttgart
114. English pen name
115. Winnow
116. Allowance for waste
117. To live, to live
119. "Q.B." Univ. Book
120. Adherent
121. Bazaar
122. Bosses of the flock

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH C F	LOW C F	HIGH C F	LOW C F
ALBANIA	16 51	7 45	Fair	MARIO
ALBGIERS	15 52	7 44	Cloudy	MANILA
AMSTERDAM	16 52	7 44	Foggy	MEXICO CITY
ANKARA	16 52	7 44	Cloudy	MILANO
ATLANTA	16 52	7 44	Overcast	MONTREAL
AUCKLAND	24 51	12 34	Fair	MUNICH
BANGKOK	23 51	15 55	Foggy	MOSCOW
BEIRUT	16 52	7 44	Fair	NARROWI
BELGRADE	16 52	7 44	Cloudy	NASSAU
BERLIN	16 52	7 44	Foggy	NEW YORK
BOSTON	16 52	7 44	Foggy	OSLO
BRUSSELS	16 52	7 44	Foggy	PARIS
BUCHAREST	16 52	7 44	Foggy	PRAGUE
BUDAPEST	16 52	7 44	Foggy	REYKJAVIK
BUSHNASS AIRS	16 52	7 44	Foggy	RIO DE JANEIRO
CAIRO	23 52	12 34	Foggy	ROME
CAPE TOWN	23 52	12 34	Foggy	SALSBURY
CASABLANCA	16 52	7 44	Foggy	SANTO DOMINGO
CHICAGO	7 47	28 55	Foggy	SEOUL
COPENHAGEN	16 52	7 44	Foggy	SHANGHAI
COSTA DEL SOL	16 52	7 44	Overcast	SINGAPORE
DAMASCUS	16 52	7 44	Foggy	STOCKHOLM
DAUBLIN	16 52	7 44	Foggy	TAIPEI
EDINBURGH	16 52	7 44	Foggy	TEL AVIV
FLORENCE	16 52	7 44	Foggy	TOKYO
FRANKFURT	16 52	7 44	Foggy	TUNIS
GENEVA	16 52	7 44	Foggy	VIENNA
HELSINKI	16 52	7 44	Foggy	WARSAW
HONGKONG	16 52	7 44	Foggy	WASHINGTON
HOUSTON	25 52	12 34	Cloudy	ZURICH
ISTANBUL	1 34	0 33	Foggy	
JERUSALEM	15 59	0 33	Foggy	
LAS PALMAS	19 52	12 34	Cloudy	
LIMA	24 52	12 34	Cloudy	
LISBON	14 51	5 44	Overcast	
LONDON	5 41	12 55	Foggy	
LOS ANGELES	23 54	12 55	Foggy	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

THE SAFETY NET

By Heinrich Böll. Translated from the German by Leila Vennewitz. 314 pp. \$13.95.

Knopf, 201 East 52d St, New York 10022

Reviewed by Ivan Gold

HEINRICH BÖLL is a protean and prolific novelist, essayist, playwright and short story writer, as well as the translator into German of works by George Bernard Shaw, J.D. Salinger, Brendan Behan and Flann O'Brien. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1972, and is a past president of PEN-International, the organization for writers. He has held many other posted honours. Among his works in English are "The Safety Net" and "Billiards at Half-Past Nine," two highly praised novels, "Absent Without Leave," a book of novellas, "18 Stones" and "Missing Persons," a collection of essays and reviews. Böll's fiction provides an incisive, exhaustive portrayal of Germany after the war, and in his nonfiction he has written effectively about subjects as diverse as Solzhenitsyn, Czechoslovakia, Northern Ireland and arms control.

"The Safety Net," opens, Fritz Tolm, a newspaper publisher in his 60s, has been maneuvered by a much-married industrialist named Bleibl into becoming "President of the Association," a post and title largely ceremonial, yet dangerous to Tolm's personal safety in terms of its visibility. Yet, even before the last ballot has been taken, Tolm finds that his fear — fear for his own life, at any rate — has left him, and upon being elected he rises to the occasion, breezing glibly through the interviews, coming somewhat paradoxically to feel, amid the hullabaloo, that he is on the verge of rediscovering his own private life. As with most of Böll's inventions, this character's private life is embedded in a society, and in a family, and in this instance in a novel so many-tiered and populous that Böll (or his faithful translator, Leila Vennewitz) has presented the story with a "List of Characters," 85 names with brief descriptions of each, arranged under six headings: The Family, The Newspaper People, The Industrialists and Delegates, "They," The Police, and Friends and Neighbors. But despite the outsize fictional population, and the density of Böll's narrative, his artistry is such that the list is largely superfluous; at any rate, I found myself referring to it only after I had done with the novel, and that chiefly to prolong its pleasure.

Tense and Polarized

Not that it is exactly "fun" to read about West Germany (and most of the rest of us) going to hell in a bureaucratic handbasket, but in a society as tense and polarized as the one Böll describes it is important to find out that Fritz Tolm loved the taste of his mother's milk soup as a boy (and, 50 years later, is still chasing after the recipe), and that even the coarse-grained Bleibl can feel something like remorse (separate from his fear of discovery) for killing a young woman, a stranger, who happened to appear while he was scooping up marks from the rubble of a bank in the war's aftermath. "A symbolic fiction must be provided with the most realistic of foundations," the late Richard Winstow wrote in his recently published biography of Thomas Mann; Böll, in "The Safety Net," creates such an underpinning.

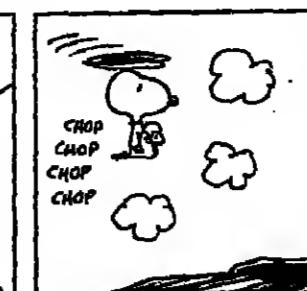
Tense and Polarized

"Toutes choses sont dites déjà, mais comme personne n'écoute, il faut toujours recommencer." (Everything has been said already, but since no one is listening, it is always necessary to repeat.)

Ivan Gold is the author of short stories and two novels, "Nickel Miseries" and "Sticks Friends." He wrote this review for The Washington Post's Book World.

Peanuts

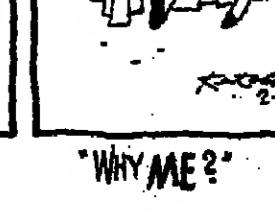
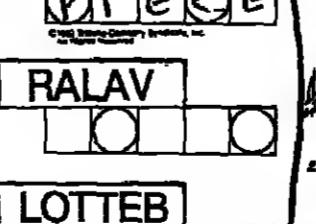
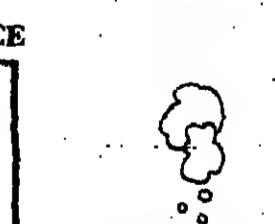
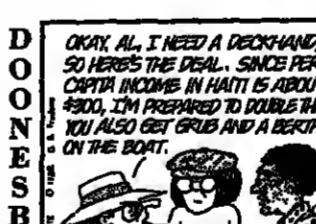
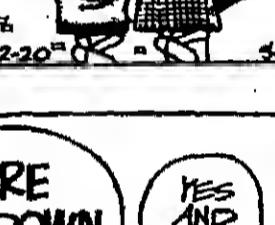
HERE'S THE RESCUE HELICOPTER ON AN IMPORTANT MISSION



B. "ALL THE WORLD LOVES A CLOWN."



A PHRASE WHICH IS SUBSTANTIATED EVERY ELECTION YEAR.



DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1. Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday | Jumbles: YIELD CAPON TEACUP VASSAL

Answer: What doctors usually advise patients suffering from amnesia to do—PAY IN ADVANCE

To repeat.)

Answers Monday)

Yesterday | Jumbles: YIELD CAPON TEACUP VASSAL

Answer: What doctors usually advise patients suffering from amnesia to do—PAY IN ADVANCE

To repeat.)

Answers Monday)

Yesterday | Jumbles: YIELD CAPON TEACUP VASSAL

Answer: What doctors usually advise patients suffering from amnesia to do—PAY IN ADVANCE

To repeat.)

Answers Monday)

Yesterday | Jumbles: YIELD

Islanders Tie Record: 14 Victories in a Row



Mike Bossy (22) of the New York Islanders moves toward the puck as Philadelphia's Ron Flockhart falls to the ice. Bossy scored his 44th goal of the year and Flockhart got his 28th.

Rugby: The Hundredth Year's War Continues

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French call rugby "the king of sports" (*le sport roi*), no less, and the Five Nations' Championship "the theater of the West, or world" (*le théâtre de l'Occident*).

Each of the 10 annual championship clashes is just a Saturday afternoon game of football; this weekend, matches No. 5 and No. 6 are France vs. England in Paris and Ireland vs. Scotland in Dublin. But the 10 chords have overtones.

The cast of the serialized television spectacular—English, Scots, Irish, Welsh and French—sounds like the players in young Charles II's day, when the game was Cromwell vs. Stuarts. (By an irreverent whim of the program, the current star, Irish flyhalf Ollie Campbell, is named Oliver.) A revolution (in playing style) is indeed in progress, although it has yet to deserve a capital R. There is much abstruse disputation about dogma and prelate referees.

Popular evocations usually hark back much further than the 17th century. "Gallant" and "chivalrous" and "yeoman" are commonly applied rugby compliments. The French name for the championship, *Tournoi des Cinq Nations*, is a conscious reference back to the jousting sport of clanking knights.

On the opposite end of the historical spectrum, Henri Garcia, in a front-page editorial Friday in the French sports newspaper L'EQUIPE, recalled the atmosphere of the 1920s, when the excited throng around a wireless loudspeaker would paralyze Saturday traffic in central Paris.

Irish Anticipation

All Ireland is at present aware that the island's united team, which beat Wales and England on the first two Saturdays, is going for a first Irish triple crown (defeats of the three other British Isles teams) since 1949.

Young Irish backs, led by Campbell, are playing with growing confidence behind the most experienced forwards in the championship. The latter—led by a plint-sized captain in the Republic's army, Ciaran Fitzgerald—may be hard put to stay the pace if the Scots can keep things moving.

Scotland, with only one match played so far, is an unknown force. Andy Irvine's backs were timid against England in Edinburgh last month, yet the favored English were held to a

draw. Scottish forward play was improving even before lessons were brought back from a preseason tour of New Zealand, but Scots often play below form away from home.

Home advantage (two out of three championship matches are won by the home team) puzzles the players themselves. As the Welsh captain, Gareth Davies, put it, contrasting his men's performances this year against Ireland and at home against France: "The dimensions of the pitch are the same, and there are 15 opponents on it whether you're at home or away. It's a mystery." The overtones are different.

So if the English troop invaded France this week in gloom, it was not because they brought English weather along, as was the case. In logic, the English have at least an even chance to win in Paris for the second time in a row. But it would be only the second time in 18 years, and there's the rub. Englishmen have begun to fear that their recent strength was the exception that confirms the rule.

England finished at the bottom of the standings five times in the 1970s before a 1977 revival that culminated in 1980 in a grand slam (a sweep of all four matches). One by one, star forwards have needed medical advice and quit. This month the English captain, Bill Beaumont, retired.

He had taken too many knocks to the back of his neck, the doctors said. From the praise that is being heaped on him, you can expect he will rank somewhere up near Edward the Black Prince in the pantheon of English sporting heroes; meanwhile, the talk is of a topless renaissance back into dark ages.

England finished at the bottom of the standings five times in the 1970s before a 1977 revival that culminated in 1980 in a grand slam (a sweep of all four matches). One by one, star forwards have needed medical advice and quit. This month the English captain, Bill Beaumont, retired.

And Charles II's mother was French. And the English nickname for the French coach, Jacques Fouroux, is Napoleon. And maybe France will win in this 100th championship year.

And it's just a game of football. Yet French officials say they could have sold 150,000 tickets, or three times capacity at the Parc des Princes.

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And

Art Buchwald**Conventional Hazard**

WASHINGTON — I was walking by the White House the other day, when I saw a man marching back and forth with a sign, "STOP CONVENTIONAL WAR!"

"Wanting to be helpful, I said, 'Haven't you made a mistake, sir? Don't you mean, 'Stop nuclear war?'"

"No," he said. "I mean conventional war. The anti-ouke people are protesting nuclear war, but no one is speaking out against conventional war."

"What's wrong with conventional war?" I asked.

"It's lousy," he said. "With the stuff they've got stockpiled now, the major powers can kill almost as many people with a conventional war as they can with a nuclear one."

"I think you're exaggerating. A conventional war is a Shriner's picnic compared to a nuclear one."

"People think that because they've seen too many World War II movies. But if they believe that the next conventional war is going to be like the last one, they're out of their gourds. With the non-nuclear firepower, plus the conventional aircraft, and new laser-guided bombs, you can blow flattened every city in the world without splitting one atom."

"Are you trying to stand here and tell me conventional war is unthinkable?"

He replied, "What's the difference if we wipe out the human race with bacteria or hydrogen?"

"Don't you think the people in charge know that?" I asked.

"I doubt it. When they bring up disarmament, all they are talking about is trying to stop the nuclear arms race. And they aren't talking much about that any more. But you never hear a discouraging word for the non-nuclear arms buildup. We've got people brainwashed into believing a conventional war is the only alternative to a nuclear one."

"But it seems so old hat to protest conventional war at a time when there are enough nuclear weapons to zap everyone off the earth," I told him.

"That's why I'm doing it. No one is going to start World War III



Buchwald

with nuclear weapons. It's going to begin with conventional ones and will escalate to nuclear, when one side decides it has no chance of winning. I have nothing against the anti-nuclear war people, but they're barking up the wrong tree. They're zeroing in on weapons and out war."

"Maybe you have a point," I conceded. "But it must be hard to get people excited about the dangers of conventional war when we've all grown up to fear a nuclear Armageddon."

"Why do you think I'm here alone? It's hard to dramatize what a conventional war can do to people. You never hear a study being done on how many civilians will die in a conventional war, because everybody believes they can survive one as long as the weapons dropped on them aren't radioactive. They better get it through their dumb heads that they can be blown to bits, burned to death and starved out of existence, without one ouke missile being fired."

* * *

"You're a very depressing person," I told him.

"That's what everyone tells me. I've made a study of all the conventional weapons now stockpiled in the world. If you add their firepower up, they present as much of a danger to mankind as anything the ouke Dr. Strangeloves have come up with. The worst part of it, the major powers are selling in a neo-classical building here called the Fur Palace, where a trade as old as Russia itself rolls forward at a series of fur auctions held three times a year."

The auction is a musty affair, held in a paneled amphitheater lit with an ornamental chandelier. The auctioneer and his

spotters occupy a dais opposite a semicircular well and a multi-tiered gallery where, during an auction in January, more than 200 traders from 26 nations competed for lots of lynx, sable and mink, as well as lesser furs like karakul, wolverine, raccoon, badger, fish and squirrel.

Slow-Paced

Compared to auctions in New York, Copenhagen and other fur centers, the Soviet sales, conducted in English, are full of protocol and are very slow-paced. After switching to rubles some years ago, the bidding has gone back to U.S. dollars. But U.S. buyers are far outnumbered these days by traders from Europe and Asia. Only 13 Americans attended the January sale and while they took many of the most expensive lots of lynx and sable, the bulk of the 2.5 million pelts went elsewhere.

The sales may be made in New York, Dallas, Tokyo or a few other cities. But if the fur is white-bellied lynx or silver-haired black sable — and there will be few coats in that price range that are not one or the other — it will probably have come under the hammer in a neo-classical building here called the Fur Palace, where a trade as old as Russia itself rolls forward at a series of fur auctions held three times a year.

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buyers laid out in the old Stock Exchange, and the auction itself in the grand ballroom of the Astoria Hotel, the czarist-era hotel that, now as then, serves as the principal hotel for buyers.

Ariowitsch recalls the old days fondly. At the start, there were only 30 or 40 foreign traders, a group he remembers as more sophisticated than their modern counterparts. Then, too, there were the peculiarities, as they now seem, of pre-war taste: minks, 60 percent of the market now, were hardly a factor then.

One thing that hasn't changed is the competitiveness of the buyers. But the natural advantage of the deep forests and the winter snows has been eroded rapidly since World War II by the growth of fur ranching.

Protected Monopoly

By maintaining the prohibition on the export of breeding stock, the Russians have protected their monopoly in sables and white-bellied lynx. After a slow start, they have also developed a network of ranches that dot the map from the Baltic Coast to the Black Sea and across the country to Siberia. With some ranches producing as many as 60,000 animals a year, they have become the world's biggest mink ranchers, a position that was once held by the United States.

All the while, the Russians' importance in the world market has been receding. In part, they have been squeezed by ranchers elsewhere. But they have also had to meet the demands of an expanding home market. Before World War II, about 80 percent of all Soviet furs were exported. Today, that figure is down to perhaps 20 percent.

The Soviet trade in raw and dressed furs accounts for nearly \$150 million a year, a fraction of the world market of about \$2 billion.

The Leningrad auctions have evolved along with the trade. Julius Ariowitsch, a Paris-based dealer who is the dean of foreign buyers, has attended every auction since the first one was held in 1931. Then, when he was barely 20, it took him two days and two nights by boat and train to reach Leningrad from Leipzig, where his family had been in the fur business for generations. On

arrival, he found some of the goods laid out in the old Stock Exchange and the auction itself in the grand ballroom of the Astoria Hotel, the czarist-era hotel that, now as then, serves as the principal hotel for buyers.

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A capital peculiarity that the Russian hosts can savor is the competition to buy the "top bundle" — the lot that brings the highest price.

One leading U.S. furrier recalled with chagrin how he came to one auction with a commission to obtain the top lot, only to slip up in the process. To insure that the lynx lot he wanted brought the highest price, he arranged for a fellow buyer to bid the price up each time he raised his cigarette lighter and to stop bidding when he put the lighter down. Sadly for the furrier, he was so swept away by the moment that he grabbed his lighter firmly in his hand and held on until the price was several hundred dollars higher than the next most costly bundle.

This year, the Americans were content to let the top bundle — 12 white-bellied lynxes, each for \$2,600, a record for furs at auction — be snapped up by Arthur Barfield, a British buyer representing furriers in Japan. Ernest Graf, president of Ben Kahn Fur Corp. of New York, one of the leading U.S. furriers, watched contentedly as the price of the Barfield lot soared, then stepped in and bought two nearly equivalent lots of skins for \$2,000 and \$1,300 each. At that, the American furrier would still be making an El Dorado of a coat, with a minimum of 20 skins needed for each garment, and the end price nearly double that of the raw fur, the customer could expect to pay at least \$75,000 for her coat.

PEOPLE: U.K. Papers Apologize For Diana Bikini Pictures

Rival tabloid newspapers apologized to the British royal family for splashing front-page pictures of bikini-clad Diana, Princess of Wales, who is five months pregnant. Both *Rupert Murdoch's Sun* and the *Daily Star*, which published the photographs Thursday, said they were withdrawing their reporter-and-photographer teams from the Bahamas where 20-year-old Diana and her husband, Prince Charles, are spending a 10-day vacation on the island of Windermere off Eleuthera. The pictures of the princess infuriated Queen Elizabeth and people jammed the Buckingham Palace switchboard with calls expressing shock over the invasion of royal privacy.

In Miami, a UPI photographer said he and three French photographers were told to leave the Bahamas presumably because of pictures of Prince Charles and Princess Diana that were transmitted worldwide. UPI photographer Denis Paquin said he was held by Bahamas authorities on the two islands for nearly an entire day before he and the three others were driven to the Eleuthera airport and put on a flight to Nassau.

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Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has told the House of Commons she'll foot any unpaid bills that might fall on British taxpayers for the rescue of her son, Mark, from the Sahara last month. The 26-year-old Thatcher, a racing driver, was lost for six days during the 6,000-mile Paris-Dakar rally and only before being spotted by an Algerian plane.

Opposition Laborite Markismark asks Mrs. Thatcher who will pay the estimated \$550,000 search costs. She said some of the cost was met by the Algerian government. France and Mali also paid parts of the bills, so British taxpayers will pay nothing.

Mrs. Thatcher added, "The prime minister said later that while it cannot put any figure on what she might have to pay, the only bills expected are from hotels in Algiers and Tamanrasset for her husband, her son and the British ambassador.

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Baller superstar Mikhail Baryshnikov has canceled his scheduled San Francisco and Los Angeles performances with the American Ballet Theater because of an injured left knee. Baryshnikov will undergo exploratory microsurgery at a Los Angeles hospital within the next few days to determine the extent of the injury, which the dancer sustained while rehearsing in Chicago 10 days ago, the dance company announced. The problem has been tentatively diagnosed as torn cartilage . . . to Houston the doctor for singer Dolly Parton has ordered her to rest at home for at least the next month to recover from emergency gynecological surgery, a spokeswoman for the entertainer says. Parton's performances for the next four to six weeks have been canceled. The surgery was Monday night in a Los Angeles hospital; a spokeswoman for Parton said, "We have a large

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Television history will be written Tuesday when Lawrence Welk and his musical family tape their last show after 30 years of broadcasting. On Feb. 26 the Welk troupe will embark on what could be their last tour, though the maestro himself is making no such prediction. Nor is he breaking up the musical organization that had its beginning on the prairie of his native North Dakota 59 years ago. "I'm not in a position to cut off the organization," Welk said. "We have a large